

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Sunny. Temp. 75-85 (23-25). Tomorrow sunny. Yesterday's temp. 68-88 (20-31). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 64-82 (18-21). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 62-84 (17-29). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 71-84 (23-28). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 80-88 (27-31). Yesterday's temp. 76-89 (24-26). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2.

Austria 8 S. Lebanon 12 S.
Belgium 12 S. Morocco 12 S.
Denmark 22 S. N. Netherlands 12 S.
France 12 S. Norway 22 S.
Germany 12 S. Portugal 12 S.
Great Britain 12 S. Spain 12 S.
Greece 12 S. Sweden 12 S.
India 12 S. Switzerland 12 S.
Iran 12 S. Turkey 12 S.
Italy 12 S. U.S. Military 12 S.
Israel 12 S. Yugoslavia 12 S.

No. 27,882

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1972

Established 188

Arabs Kill Two Israelis at Olympics, Abduct Nine, Battle Police at Airfield

Fate of the Hostages Is Uncertain In Clash During Attempted Getaway



TALKING WITH TERRORIST—Manfred Schreiber, Munich chief of police, pointing to his watch while talking with Arab terrorist (right), outside the entrance to the Olympic Village building where Israelis were held.

By Jesse Abramson

MUNICH, Sept. 5 (UPI)—Police sharpshooters tonight ambushed a squad of Palestinian terrorists who had killed two members of the Israeli Olympic team this morning.

The ambush occurred at an airport near Munich from which the guerrillas had hoped to flee the country and there were conflicting reports on whether nine Israelis held as hostages had escaped unharmed. There were also contradictory reports on how many guerrillas had been killed and whether any had escaped.

Some reports said a West German policeman had been killed at the airport.

Other reports said three guerrillas were killed by the police, one blew himself up with a grenade and one escaped.

According to a subsequent report, two of the guerrillas had escaped at the airport but in a later gun battle they were killed or captured.

Reports 'Too Optimistic'

Earlier, authorities had said all hostages were rescued safely but later Hans Klein, Olympic committee press chief, said: "First reports were too optimistic."

He added that while all the hostages were in government hands, not all of them came through the ordeal without injury.

Another report said one of the helicopters at the airport had caught fire during the battle and that it was not known who or how many persons were aboard. Consequently the fate of the hostages remained a mystery.

Twenty hours earlier, in a pre-dawn attack by the guerrillas on the Israeli team's quarters in the Olympic Village, the Arabs had killed two Israelis.

Then, throughout a long, tense day, the Arabs held the 9 Israeli hostages at the team quarters, demanding that Israel free 200 guerrillas held in its jails.

Suddenly, at 11 p.m., when it looked like the negotiations were fruitless, the Arabs and their blindfolded and bound captives were escorted from the team building and into helicopters that took them to the military airfield of Fuerstenfeldbruck, 28 miles from Munich.

Airliner Waiting

A Boeing-727 airliner had been waiting at the air base to fly the guerrillas—and possibly the hostages—out of the country.

Before the shooting broke out at the airfield, two of the guerrillas had left the helicopters and inspected the airliner.

They returned to the helicopters, brought out the hostages and began marching them toward the airliner, according to witnesses.

It was at this point, according to the witnesses, that police hid opened up with machine pistols.

West German Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher later ordered a total blackout on news of the shooting at the airport.

The killings at the Israeli team's quarters this morning marked the first time such violence has occurred during Olympic Games.

Although the scheduled contests in 11 sports were held through morning and afternoon sessions, Avery Brundage, winding up 30 years as president of the International Olympic Committee, suspended all competition, except games still in progress, at 4 p.m.

Later, after the shooting, Mr. Brundage said that the Games would resume tomorrow (Wednesday). (Story Page 14.)

A memorial service was arranged for 10 a.m. tomorrow in the 80,000-capacity Olympic Stadium. All athletes were invited to attend.



LIFTING OFF—A West German helicopter, carrying Arab terrorists and their Israeli Olympic Village hostages, took off this morning. (UPI)

Nixon Calls It 'Outrage'

World Leaders Express Horror at Munich Raid

PARIS, Sept. 5 (UPI)—Expressions of horror and condemnation of the Arab terrorists' actions at the Munich Olympics today were voiced from many parts of the world.

In San Clemente, Calif., President Nixon, through a spokesman at the Western White House, expressed a "sense of deep outrage" about the killings.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who called the act "dastardly," appealed to the Arabs to release the hostages.

In a statement sent to the 132 UN member states, he called the incident "the more shocking for having taken place at the Olympic Games, which represent one of man's oldest and noblest efforts to foster friendship, understanding and reconciliation among the peoples of all the world."

While House spokesman Ron Ziegler said the President was following the developments closely and conferred with his chief foreign affairs aide, Henry A. Kissinger, on the incident.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers asked Israel's ambassador "to convey to the Israeli government and people our profound sorrow and sense of horror at the

callous, outrageous attack this morning....

"With all nations and peoples around the world, we fervently hope that no further innocent lives will be sacrificed. This assault on the Israeli Olympic team is offensive to men and women of goodwill everywhere for whom the Olympic Games are a symbol of man's striving for reconciliation and peace."

Democratic presidential nominee George McGovern said he was "shocked by the outrage" and extended "deepest sympathy" to the families of the victims of this shocking event.

"That a small band of terrorists could disrupt a pageant that had brought the entire world together in friendship is something that symbolizes the dangerous currents of violence loose in the world today."

"Until the leaders of the Middle East meet and directly negotiate an end to their war, there is the ever-present danger of more raids, more assassinations, more terrorism and more hijackings in this country and elsewhere," Sen. McGovern said in a statement.

His running mate, Sargent Shriver, said in a statement:



HOODED TERRORIST—Member of Arab guerrilla group that seized Israeli Olympic quarters seen yesterday on the balcony of village building where hostages were held.

London Denies Ugandan's Charge

Amin Says British Plan to Kill Him

KAMPALA, Uganda, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin today accused Britain of planning to have him assassinated before his November deadline for the expulsion of British Asians here.

In London, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office categorically denied the claim. A British spokesman said: "There is no truth in this accusation."

Gen. Amin said the British plan was to cause confusion in Uganda, giving the British government time to install a leader who would agree to the Asians staying on here.

The Information Ministry here said Gen. Amin told Uganda's security council today:

"The British government, in collaboration with British Asians and Israelis and some other Western countries, is planning to assassinate me before the 90-days deadline for the departing British Asians."

"This is in order to cause confusion in the country and give

them time to put in a leader who will be agreeable to Britain to keep the Asians of British citizenship in Uganda."

Gen. Amin said the British government had decided on this because it had no other way of keeping British Asians from entering Britain.

"The only way is to make the people of Uganda lose a lot of

lives by fighting between themselves," he said.

According to the statement, Gen. Amin said he was directing all members of the Ugandan security forces "to be aware and watch out for any secret movements by foreign troops or any subversive movements by foreign troops towards Uganda, by air or land."

Philip Berrigan Sentenced to Two Years

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 5 (UPI).—The Rev. Philip Berrigan was sentenced today to two years in prison for smuggling letters in and out of his prison cell as part of an alleged plot to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger.

Sister Elizabeth McAllister, a nun, also charged in the plot, was sentenced to one year and one day—also on the letter-smuggling charge.

Father Berrigan was sentenced to four two-year terms to be served concurrently.

The anti-war priest now is serving a six-year term for burning and pouring blood on draft files in a Selective Service Board break-in in Maryland in 1968. He has been in custody 30 months and was brought to the courthouse here in handcuffs.

The government today said it will make no further attempt to secure convictions of Father Berrigan, Sister McAllister or the six other people originally charged with the more serious counts relating to the purported plan to seize Mr. Kissinger.

Kissinger Is Due in Moscow Sunday for 3 Days of Talks

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept. 5 (Reuters).—Presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger will go to Moscow Sunday for three days of talks with Soviet leaders, the Western White House announced here today.

Mr. Kissinger will go to Munich Friday for meetings with West German Chancellor Willy

Brandt and other West German officials, including opposition leaders, before going to Moscow.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that Mr. Kissinger and the Russian leaders would discuss matters of mutual interest to the United States and the Soviet Union.

These would include European security, the Vietnam war and the desecrated peace negotiations, trade agreements between the two countries and plans for further Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of nuclear arms.

Mr. Kissinger is expected to meet Communist party secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, President Nikolai Podgorny and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Mr. Ziegler said.

Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Kissinger was returning to Moscow in accordance with the May summit communiqué issued by President Nixon and Soviet leader

As Fisherman Plays 'Rule Britannia'

Icelandic Gunboat Routs Trawler

REYKJAVIK, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—A British trawler skipper today broadcast the tune "Rule Britannia" across North Atlantic waves to an Icelandic gunboat—and then found himself in the first clash of the latest "cod war."

The gunboat swept up to his vessel and cut one of its two trawl wires. But on the far side of a group of 40 British trawlers, another fishing vessel hauled up its gear just as a second gunboat was getting ready to move in.

The trawlers then attacked the first gunboat, letting fly with broadsides of pieces of iron, lumps of coal and even an ax, according to Iceland's coast guard.

A spokesman said the trawlers floated a rope in an attempt to foul the screws of the gunboat and crewmen threw objects at it. He said the fishing flotilla then hauled up their trawl lines and sailed away.

The action came soon after an Icelandic government order that

sterner measures should be taken against foreign vessels fishing inside the 50-mile limit unilaterally proclaimed by Iceland on Friday. The government said the order was aimed against trawlers violating international rules by blocking out identification.

A government spokesman said the two British trawlers involved in today's incidents were unmarked and were fishing east of Iceland's North Cape.

The gunboat Aegir, 330-ton flagship of Iceland's coast guard, sailed alongside one trawler 35 miles inside the limit and demanded identification.

Baldur Mollur, secretary of the Justice Ministry, said: "The only answer they gave to that demand was that they played 'Rule Britannia' through a megaphone, as if they considered that they still ruled over the waves inside the Icelandic fishery limit." (The tune had been recorded on tape.)

He said this was undoubtedly meant to be insulting and defiant "but the coast guard were not letting the defiance have any

effect on them—they only followed orders in cutting the wire."

Mr. Mollur said only one of the fishing vessel's two trawl wires was cut, so the boat could haul in its catch and its valuable equipment but could not carry on fishing.

The 330-ton gunboat Odinn challenged another fishing boat which refused to identify itself and was preparing to cut its wire when the trawler hauled in its gear.

British Protest
LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP).—Britain protested to Iceland over today's incident.

Icelandic Ambassador Nils Sigurdsson was summoned to the Foreign Office to receive the protest.

Meanwhile, the British frigate Aurora, which carries two helicopters, is scheduled to leave Rosyth, Scotland, tomorrow for a spell of routine duty in northern waters. The Aurora will enter Icelandic waters on its patrol.

Anger, Anxiety Sweep Israel In Wake of Guerrilla Attack

TEL AVIV, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—A wave of anger swept Israel today over the Arab guerrilla attack on the Israeli Olympic quarters in Munich.

Radios were turned up in shops, restaurants and streets as people listened for news of the hostages.

In the Knesset (parliament), a grim-faced Premier Golda Meir called for the Munich Games, to be suspended until the hostages were freed safely.

Relatives of the hostages were anxiously awaiting word from Munich.

"We're just waiting for the phone to ring to tell us he's alive," Mrs. Shoshana Shapiro, the wife of one of the hostages, told reporters.

But the widow of the wrestling coach, Moshe Weinberg, who was slain in the attack, was still overcome with shock and had not yet fully grasped that her husband had been killed.

Athens Official In Foreign Policy Area Quits Post

ATHENS, Sept. 5 (UPI).—Premier George Papadopoulos today accepted the resignation of his top foreign-policy aide, and government sources said that he also appointed new ambassadors to Washington and London.

Christian Katsopoulos, 54, told newsmen that he resigned because of poor health.

At the same time, government sources said that Ambassador to Britain John Siorros will be transferred to Washington and his place in London will be taken by Nicholas Broumas. Both men are retired army generals.

The present ambassador to the United States, Vasilios Vlyssis, has been recalled to the Foreign Ministry in Athens, the sources said. They also said that Byron Theodoropoulos, ambassador to Canada, will become Greece's envoy to the European Economic Community in Brussels.

Beirut Ousting Newsmen

BEIRUT, Sept. 5 (UPI).—Raymond Wilkinson, a correspondent for United Press International based in Beirut, has been asked by the Lebanese government to leave the country before 7 p.m. tomorrow.

"He's hardly seen his baby," she said, dry-eyed, slowly rocking their month-old son.

Mrs. Meir's suspension call came before the rest of today's Olympic program was canceled in Munich.

"It is inconceivable that the Olympic events will continue as arranged, as though nothing had happened, as long as our citizens are in the hands of murderers in the Olympic Village," she said.

Earlier, she told the Knesset: "There is nothing which highlights the foul system of the terrorism against us than this murder in the Olympic Village, which has upset the Olympic spirit, which had become a symbol of amity of all nations and races."

Mrs. Meir gave no indication of the government's reaction to the guerrillas' demand for the release of Arab prisoners in return for the release of the Olympic hostages.

Mrs. Meir spoke after she had conferred with her cabinet throughout the morning. Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who did not attend the special Knesset meeting, left for Lydda Airport after the talks.

He told reporters at the airport, where he saw off a group of people, that he was not flying to Munich himself. But he added that his presence at the airport was connected with the Munich affair.

President Nixon telephoned Mrs. Meir, offering the total cooperation of the United States.

"We are dealing with international outlaws of the worst sort who will stoop to anything to accomplish their goals," he said to reporters later in San Francisco.

Israeli Panel Faults Rome Airport Security

TEL AVIV, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—An Israeli inquiry into the attempt last month to sabotage an El Al airliner in mid-air, by a booby-trapped tape recorder, has blamed lax security at a Rome airport.

The investigation commission praised, however, the special strengthening of baggage compartments on Israeli airliners which, it said, had prevented a major tragedy.

Two Arabs in Rome had given two British girls the tape recorder. When it exploded in the baggage compartment the plane, bound for Lydda, turned safely back to Rome.



MUNICH PROTEST—Members of the Munich Jewish community demonstrating outside the Olympic village (stadium in background) after Arab terrorists seized Israelis.

Abduct Eight, Battle Police

Arab Terrorists Kill 2 of Israeli Team

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to save the lives of a small number of Israelis in a land where not so many decades ago millions of Jews were killed.

One of the dead Israelis, left outside the apartment building with two shots in the head and one in the stomach from a sub-machine gun, was identified by the victim's mother, who lives in Munich, as Moshe Weinberg, a 33-year-old wrestling coach of the Israeli team. He had become a father one month ago. It was disclosed by an Israeli who said he was the victim's best friend.

Mr. Daume said Josef Romano, 32-year-old Israeli weightlifter, had died. He gave no details.

Mrs. Meir named the hostages being held as David Berger, Josef Gottfreund, Eliezer Halfin, Mark Slavin, Yevy Friedman, Yacov Springer, Andrei Spitzer, Kehat Shur and Amich Shapira.

The attackers, letting go Uruguayans and members of the Hong Kong team who also were housed in Building 31 with the Israelis, at first had 20 hostages, it was believed, but half of them escaped, including Tuvia Sokolovsky, who jumped out a window during the firing.

Mrs. Meir made a plea to all the Olympic nations "to do everything needed to rescue our

citizens whose lives are in the balance."

Chancellor Brandt, wiring condolences before flying here, told Mrs. Meir: "I assure you that the federal government will do everything in its power to avert further tragedy." An emergency cabinet session was held.

The terrorists, with charcoal-blackened faces, penetrated the village, where security forces had not been able to control completely the comings and goings of 12,000 participants (including officials and administrative personnel) and some 4,000 media people, all identified by plastic badges with portraits of the holders. It was believed the Arab commandos scaled the eight-foot wire-mesh fence enclosing the village. To anyone who might

have seen them they could have been athletes sneaking home after a night on the town. They carried their submachine guns in flight bags.

It was a well-planned operation. At 4:30 a.m. in the predawn darkness, there was a knock on an apartment door. In these first Olympics being held on German soil since the Berlin games in 1936, it was a tragic reminder of other knocks on many doors during the dark nights of Hitler's era.

Luis Friedman, an early-rising Uruguayan, met at gunpoint, was told to go to his room. He said the men spoke poor German. Someone behind the closed door answered the knock. In poor German he was asked, "Is this the Israeli team?"

Not much more was known by the police tonight, with the Arabs still locked in two apartments on the first and second stories of the three-story structure, one of the smaller ones adjacent to many buildings that rise to 24 stories.

At dawn, a resident athlete looking down from a top-story terrace saw the bloody body of Mr. Weinberg.

At 6 a.m., the Red Cross was summoned by telephone to Building 31.

The Arabs allowed an ambulance to approach the building, to pick up the body of Mr. Weinberg.

Except for the usual byproducts of fierce competition in this most competitive of Olympics, this had been a most serene Olympics, once the protests by African nations had eliminated Rhodesia from the Games.

Murder had never been experienced in the often politically troubled Olympic Games.

In Mexico City, as a prelude to the Olympic Games four years ago, a student revolt against the government—seeking the release of political prisoners—was put down with a massacre in the Plaza of the Three Cultures 10 days before the Games were to start. At least 30 were believed killed, perhaps many more, as the Mexican government took harsh measures to assure that the first Olympics in a Latin American country would proceed without further trouble.

However, security officers here said they had no evidence that the terrorists in Munich had been operating from a logistic base in Italy.

Investigators here are still searching for a clandestine operational base of Arab extremists that is believed to exist in Rome. Members of diplomatic, trade and cultural missions of various Arab states and many Arabs living here are known to have been placed under discreet surveillance.

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The August unemployment rate was at 0.5 percent, unchanged from July but up from 0.7 percent in August, 1971.

The number of vacant jobs declined 0.8 percent to 598,100 in August from 600,800 in July and 602,100 a year earlier.

The Labor Office said the number of job vacancies generally declines more strongly during August.

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'It Couldn't Happen Here' When the Joy Ended at Munich

By Bernard Kirschen

MUNICH, Sept. 5 (UPI).—The schedule today called for sightseeing and rest. With the Jews' Freies perform. See the actors at Spielstrasse. Listen to the blues.

When Munich awoke this morning from its beer-drinking and night of Gemuetlichkeit, an army of uniformed men had surrounded the eight-foot-high fence which is supposed to separate the rest of the world from the Olympic Village. That was what it was supposed to do, and except for men with pistols and sub-machine guns, that's what it did.

Israeli weightlifting coach Tuvia Sokolovsky recalled how he was awakened at 4:30 this morning.

"Boys get out!" he said. He heard someone shout.

"I jumped to my feet and looked at the door. My room was opposite the apartment where they were trying to enter. Josef Romano was trying to keep the door shut, but it was already open.

"He kept shouting to us to get out."

Mr. Sokolovsky said that as he was running, he heard shots and he said he thought that the man holding the door was shot. All but 11 of the 42-member Israeli delegation escaped. First reports had said that the door was held by Josef Gottfreund.

Mr. Romano, 28, was later identified as the second Israeli slain in the attack. The weightlifter was supposed to go home tomorrow for an operation on torn cartilages in his leg.

By afternoon, as the situation remained static, with the terrorists again and again pushing back the time limit for their ultimatum, they wanted the release of 200 Palestinian prisoners in Israel in exchange for the hostages—crows began milling around the fences. They would easily have filled the 80,000-seat Olympic Stadium and, after all, what else was there to do? Only a little weightlifting, some boxing and other minor events were on tap for today's Games.

A small group of Israelis sat outside on the grass, as close to the Israeli compound as the fences would allow. Israel has never won an Olympic medal and no one expected this year to be any different. But there had been a joy in being in Munich.

The Israelis sang today "Shalom Aleichem," young girls raised signs: "Sports Not War" and "Stop the Games" and if one had not known of the drama inside the village, it might have been just another peaceful protest.

One Israeli tourist, who said he was a friend of everyone on the Israeli team, including the slain wrestling coach, Moshe Weinberg, said: "We didn't think it would happen here. Especially in the Olympics. It's freedom, it's sports. Maybe in the center of Munich, yes, maybe Frankfurt, yes. But not here."

One Israeli journalist said: "The police are in a state of great hysteria, they don't know what they're doing." But from outside the village, the police appeared calm. So did most of the athletes, who stood on their balconies or on a meadow by the recreation grounds and waited and watched with everyone else.

An Israeli journalist, Don Shilon, said that he spoke to several members of the Israeli team who escaped from their three-story



Tuvia Sokolovsky



Moshe Weinberg

building. Mr. Shilon said: "They (the terrorists) knocked on the door and when it was answered, asked, 'Where are the Israelis?'"

He said they then entered by force, while Israeli athletes "escaped through the window, some half-naked."

One of those to get out was Shaul Ladany, a 36-year-old walker who had spent several months in a German concentration camp during World War II.

Mr. Ladany said: "The terrorists did not succeed in what they attempted. That was to capture

the entire Israeli team. I do not feel Israel will fulfill the demands of these terrorists because that would not solve anything. It would only bring on new terror."

No one is sure what today's act of terror will do to the Olympics. Tomorrow at 10 a.m., instead of track-and-field competition, the Olympic Stadium will be used for a memorial service for the slain Israelis. As West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said tonight, there is no more joy in the Olympics.

Nixon Expresses Outrage

Leaders of World Condemn Arab Raid at Munich Games

(Continued from Page 1)

ver, expressed "disgust that this sort of outrageous international crime has become so familiar in recent years."

"Vile and Barbaric" Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said the remaining Olympic Games should be canceled "in memory of those killed."

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott called the terrorist act "vile and barbaric." Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., said he hoped "the world will hold strongly to account any nation—Arab or otherwise—which gives sanctuary or approval to these murderers."

Sen. Charles E. Percy, R., Ill., branding the incident an "outrage against humanity," urged Arab leaders to call a halt to "these senseless acts." Addressing the Senate, he said, "The Arab guerrillas, by their actions, have become the world's outlaws and have greatly damaged their cause before world opinion."

In other international reaction to the Munich attack: The Vatican's daily newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, declared: "Today's attempt has a taste of treason more than just treachery. Yes, it was treason existing side by side with loyalty in the Games."

British Prime Minister Edward Heath, in Munich for the Olympic Games, expressed his dismay at what he called an "insane assault."

In London, parliamentary opposition leader Harold Wilson issued a statement recording a "deep sense of shock and sorrow at so grievous and calculated an act of terrorism."

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, expressed his own and the government's horror.

and in a special statement extended Britain's sympathy to the people of Israel for an event that swept all other news off the front pages of British newspapers.

Britain's Trades Union Congress, which represents nine million organized workers, called the International Olympic Committee expressing its horror at the "handiwork and murder in Munich."

In Paris, French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann said "France is indignant" over the terrorist action and "reproaches with particular force the use of a sports event such as the Olympic Games for criminal aims."

Officials said President Georges Pompidou is awaiting developments of the attack before deciding whether to make his scheduled trip to Munich Saturday.

The Dutch government expressed "great indignation" over the Arab attack, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

He said the government deeply deplored that the Olympic ideal of peace had been so crudely disturbed.

In Tokyo, Ryotaro Azuma, honorary member of the International Olympic Committee, called the Arab attack a "very disgraceful affair."

In Warsaw, Poland's state television and radio said the Palestinians "have revealed the worst service to their cause."

"Mad Deed" "Their mad deed will be condemned by the whole world," Radio Warsaw's Munich correspondent, Henryk Koliat, said.

"The Israeli aggressor... will gather sympathy, and this will conceal its crimes," he added.

Radio Budapest and Radio Sofia reported without comment that Arab guerrillas had seized Israeli athletes.

Radio Prague and Radio Belgrade reported the incident, but did not mention Arab guerrillas.

Moscow radio finally told the Soviet people of the attack in the 7 p.m. (1900 GMT) news broadcast. The Soviet report was generally factual. It said: "It became known here that representatives of the Soviet delegation expressed commiseration in connection with the incident and expressed condolences on the deaths."



ESCAPING—An unidentified member of the Hong Kong team jumping from the balcony of the building where Arab terrorists seized Israeli hostages. The Hong Kong team and others were housed in the same building.

The only thing that will come between you and a really great scotch.



WEATHER

		C	F
ALGAEVE	54	73	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Cloudy
ANAKA	75	76	Partly cloudy
ATHENS	28	82	Partly cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Sunny
BERLIN	18	64	Partly cloudy
BRUSSELS	17	63	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	24	75	Cloudy
CAIRO	32	90	Sunny
CASABLANCA	22	72	Cloudy
CHICAGO	17	63	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	30	86	Cloudy
DUBLIN	16	61	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	20	68	Cloudy
FLORENCE	20	68	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	19	66	Sunny
GENEVA	18	65	Cloudy
HELSINKI	12	54	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	23	73	Partly cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Partly cloudy
LONDON	20	68	Cloudy
MADRID	18	64	Cloudy
MILAN	19	66	Very cloudy
MONTREAL	17	63	Cloudy
MOSCOW	15	59	Very cloudy
MUNICH	22	72	Sunny
NEW YORK	25	77	Sunny
NICOSIA	19	66	Partly cloudy
OSLO	15	59	Very cloudy
PARIS	20	68	Sunny
PRAGUE	25	77	Partly cloudy
ROME	28	82	Partly cloudy
SOFIA	21	70	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	17	63	Partly cloudy
TEL AVIV	30	86	Sunny
TUNIS	24	75	Cloudy
VENICE	21	70	Cloudy
VIENNA	22	72	Sunny
WARSAW	21	70	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	19	66	Cloudy
ZURICH	20	68	Partly cloudy

(Yesterday's reading: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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HOSTAGES WERE HELD—A detective and a policeman carrying a sub-machine gun framing the three-story building (center) where terrorists held Israelis.

'Planned and Committed by Sick Minds'

Hussein Condemns Munich Attack

Am Hoagland

Sept. 5 (WP).—King Hussein of Jordan harshly condemned the Palestinian guerrillas' attack on the Israeli Olympic team in Munich today, calling it a "planned and committed by sick minds" that will "bring a dusty and crowded age to a halt."

He said the attack was "a crime against the Olympic spirit and the people of the world." He added that the attack was "a crime against the Olympic spirit and the people of the world."

Canadian Draft Treaty on Urban Hijacking Rebuffed

By Robert Lindsey

OTTAWA, Sept. 5 (NYT).—A 17-nation conference rejected today U.S. efforts to negotiate a multinational anti-hijacking draft on a draft proposed nations.

The proposed convention was first offered 18 months ago at an earlier meeting of a legal subcommittee of the International Civil Aviation Organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations.

Because of its unusual provisions for taking joint international action against erring nations, the proposal was shelved.

Its authors felt it had a better chance of being accepted now because of recent sabotage and hijackings, and because of the one-day strike by thousands of international airline pilots in June.

"I think the British are concerned with what might happen to their airlines in the Middle East," one U.S. source said, while another said France was concerned about being forced to boycott Algeria or other former colonies in Africa with which it maintains strong economic ties.

Jews Start Campaign on Soviet Policy

World Drive Mapped Against Exit Visa Tax

LONDON, Sept. 5 (NYT).—Leaders of world Jewry met here yesterday to mobilize international public opinion against the recent "exit visa" tax imposed by the Soviet Union on Jews wishing to emigrate to Israel.

The hastily called meeting of the World Conference of Jewish Communities for Soviet Jewry condemned the new Soviet measure and pledged itself to support Jews in their efforts to emigrate freely. Delegates from Western Europe, the United States, Israel, Australia, South America and the Far East attended the one-day conference.

"We reject any acceptance or acquiescence in this evil action," a conference statement said. Jews were urged to give no monetary assistance to help pay the exit tax.

According to Soviet Jewish sources, the Soviet decree states that Soviet citizens with higher education must in effect pay back the cost of their education to the Soviet government before emigrating. The tax scale is estimated to range from \$5,000 to \$25,000.

Major Effort Urged

The delegates were asked to exert maximum pressure on their governments as well as on cultural, scientific and economic groups to have the Soviet tax rescinded.

"What we are trying to do," a conference spokesman said, "is to arouse Jew and non-Jew alike to see if we cannot persuade the Soviet regime to abandon this iniquitous measure." Medical societies, scientific and cultural associations will be urged to correspond with their counterparts in the Soviet Union to put pressure on the Soviet authorities, he said. "We will stick with it until the Jews can leave," he said.

The American delegation told reporters after the afternoon session yesterday that it had conferred last week with Secretary of State William P. Rogers at his request. "There is deep concern on the part of the government," conference delegate Jacob Stein said. He added: "The new period of relations with the Soviet Union depends on the goodwill of the entire American community."

Economic Pressure

The conference alluded to the possibility of economic pressure in its statement. "We take note of the efforts to create a new era of political, cultural and economic relationships," it said. "The continuance of the ransom exit fees can only harm these efforts."

An American spokesman said that every effort would be made to obtain grass-roots support in the United States to link future economic ties with the Soviet Union to the way it handles the emigration problem, a suggestion recently made by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y.

According to the statement issued by the conference, the Soviet exit tax will prevent many professional people from emigrating. "Those whom the Soviet authorities are ready to release are being asked to pay individual ransoms amounting to as much as 10 years of their total salary in addition to the exorbitant sums they are already being assessed in order to surrender Soviet citizenship and obtain exit visas," it said.

Czechs to Allow Pachman to Go

PRAQUE, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—Ludek Pachman, former chess grandmaster, said yesterday that the Czechoslovak authorities had given him provisional permission to leave the country.

Mr. Pachman had his passport taken from him in early 1969 and was in prison several times before he was put on trial in May.

He was sentenced to two years in jail on charges of subversion, slandering the republic, incitement and preparing a felony. But he was immediately released because of his 18-month pre-trial detention and ill health.

He told Reuters by telephone that he hoped to go first to the Netherlands.

Gaullists Elect New Party Head

PARIS, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—Alain Peyrefitte, a former interior minister, was today elected secretary-general of the ruling Gaullist party, UDR.

Mr. Peyrefitte, 47, replaces the outspoken René Tomasi, who resigned last month for reasons of health amid a financial controversy surrounding a company with which he was associated.

Gaullist sources said the UDR wanted to have a new man in charge of the party machinery to prepare for next year's National Assembly election clash with the Socialist-Communist coalition.

After Aeroflot Overbookings

Last of Stranded Passengers Leaves Russia

MOSCOW, Sept. 5 (UPI).—A number of Japanese, German, Dutch and Iranian tourists, the last of about 100 travelers kept from two to four days in padlocked hotel accommodations because of overbooking on two Aeroflot flights, flew on to their destinations today, Western sources said.

Flight SU-544 of Aeroflot, the Soviet national airline, from Tehran to New York via Moscow Sunday was overbooked by about 50 persons. They joined an equal number of passengers from a

similarly oversold Frankfurt-to-Tokyo flight already in residence in an Aeroflot hotel midway between the city center and Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport.

The hotel has several floors reserved for visitors arriving without visas. Each is restricted to the transients, border authorities and consular officials. Access and elevator doors are locked and guarded and the transients eat in a group at specified times.

"It's a pretty grim place," one visitor said.

American and British passengers were also among those stranded, but they were able to get seats on flights leaving yesterday.

A Western source said, "It's still unclear just how many of each nationality were involved,"

adding that it was common for visitors to arrive without visas and occasionally to be bumped from seats, but rarely in such numbers.

"One of the problems was that they all had cut-rate, nonendurable tickets which Aeroflot declined to endorse to other airlines," he said.

"One fellow had been here for four days and said he'd pay the difference to get out in a first-class seat on Japan Air Lines on Sunday," he said. The Russians declined and the man finally left aboard an Aeroflot flight yesterday.

An Aeroflot spokesman said officials were unaware of any problems of overbooking. "We have no records of any complaints," he said.

Teachers Strike In Philadelphia Over Work Hours

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5 (AP).—Public school teachers in this city, the nation's fourth largest, went on strike today, refusing to give up what the school board says is the shortest high-school working day in the nation.

Affected are 13,000 teachers, 5,000 paraprofessional union members and 335,000 pupils, who are due to begin classes Thursday. The teachers were to report for work today.

Negotiators for both sides agreed that the key dispute centers on the board's demand that secondary-level teachers extend their work day from five hours to five hours 40 minutes.

The board, \$52 million in debt, has offered raises of \$300 a year to the 5,000 city teachers now at top scale, but also has asked that other salaries be frozen and that 485 positions be phased out by adjustments in class size in an effort to save \$11 million.

The teachers, in a list of 400 demands, have asked for pay raises averaging 34 percent on their scale that now ranges from \$8,900 for a beginner to \$17,000 for a veteran with a PhD.

Jack Soloff, negotiator for the board, said, "Senior high school teachers in Philadelphia have the shortest day of any in the United States... I feel the problem we face with the PFT (Philadelphia Federation of Teachers) crystallizes around this one issue."

John Ryan, the union's negotiator, said, "We're willing to negotiate on the salary package, but we'll definitely not negotiate on the longer high school day or larger class size."

Big Subway Car Order

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP).—Up to 732 new air-conditioned subway cars will be built for the city's transit system under a \$105-million contract announced today. The contract with Hillman-Standard was described as the largest passenger-car order in the history of American railroads. It will facilitate the phaseout of all pre-World War II cars now in use.

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By Ted Sell

6 Pretrial Hearings

Before and during the trial, Lt. Calley was limited as to travel but was permitted to remain in bachelor officers' quarters.

The defense contends that it is common practice for soldiers in a combat zone to carry one or more extra grenade rings. Some want to keep them as souvenirs, according to defense lawyers.

Gives Testimony in Democrats' Suit

Mr. Mitchell, the President's former re-election campaign manager, said in response to further questions: "Neither the President nor anyone at the White House or anyone in authority at the committee working for his re-election has any responsibility for this.

Arriving shortly before Mr. Mitchell, attorney Henry B. Rothblatt, representing the five men arrested in the Democratic offices, said he fully expected that a federal grand jury would return criminal indictments in the case later this month.

Mitchell and Stans

He also said in response to a question that he believed Mr. Mitchell and Maurice Stans, finance chairman of the Commit-

Mr. Williams asked for Mr. Mitchell's sworn deposition, believing he could supply some information about the break-in of the Democratic offices in the Watergate building complex. Police said the men arrested had bugging and photographic gear in their possession.

THE FUTURE

Disabled Alitalia 747 Lands Safely With 369

ROME, Sept. 5 (UPI).—A New York-bound Alitalia jumbo jet with all 369 seats filled blew two tires on takeoff and had to turn back to Rome's Fiumicino Airport, where it made a perfect foam-bathed landing, a company spokesman said today. No one was injured.

The captain told the passengers about the two damaged tires on the Boeing-747's main undercarriage as they circled late last night over Paris. The flight 608 was scheduled to stop over. Then he headed back to Rome, and after dumping fuel over the sea, made a "perfect landing."

THE WALLACES—Alabama Gov. and Mrs. George C. Wallace after their arrival at Hilton Head, S.C., Monday to attend a conference of Southern governors. Mrs. Wallace injured her foot while skating several weeks ago and has been on the crutches since.

By Spencer Rich

He added, "We'll get some bills through, though, because, perforce, we must."

Both leaders said they expected the Senate to pass the revenue-adequate deterrent.

Virtually no one in Congress is against the SALT agreement, which already has been approved by the House. The only dispute

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S.C.

His only comment on Sen. McGovern came when he said that "Sen. McGovern does have a pretty liberal posture."

"I have other things on my mind at the moment," said Gov. Wallace, who is still recovering from wounds received in an assassination attempt in Maryland May 15.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5

The plan was put into effect in 1969 and was publicized by the administration as one of the keystones of its civil rights program.

The Philadelphia plan did not involve a "quota system," Mr. Ziegler said, but was "established as guidelines or goals for government contractors to work toward." Since the plan did not set quotas, it was not covered by Mr. Nixon's statement, the press secretary said.

By Nicholas C. Chriss

third Apollo-15 crew member Maj. Alfred M. Worden, were reprimanded by NASA.

Mr. Sieger feels fine, but sorry the incident ended the way it did. However, he added, "It's

The astronauts took 632 postal covers with them to the moon, but only 232 of those were in the spacemen's "personal prefer-

Looking back on it all now, Mr. Elermann said of Mr. Sieger: "He is one of the smartest businessmen I know. You would never realize by looking at him how shrewd he is. I knew that he knew what he was doing all the time."

WASHINGTON. See

Sen. Dole also said reports have cited it of \$350,000 from Los Angeles businessman Max Paley.

U.S. Denies Vi Spirit of Arms

WASHINGTON.

NYTT).—U.S. officials yesterday Soviet charge in Lvestia, the Kremlin newspaper—of "in spirit" of the Mc agreement. U.S. aides that both sides has the right to go on systems pending special offensive weaponry. They cited President covering letter to transmitting the tax arms treaty for Senate, which asserted that the United States Soviet Union to pursue development prior to fledged agreement.

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Justice Douglas Sees War Vietnam Unconstitutional

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—The Court Justice William Douglas said in a television interview today that he believed that the war in Vietnam is unconstitutional. He said the Constitution simply never authorized war.

Justice Douglas said he would not be surprised if the 13-year-old justice decided to retire. He said he would not be surprised if the 13-year-old justice decided to retire.



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TEMPLE OF WAR—Cambodian Army soldier keeps in touch with his headquarters as he explores the ruins of pagoda in the eastern Cambodian town of Kompong Trabek. The temple was destroyed in earlier fighting.

Third Saigon Post Attacked By Hanoi Forces in Highlands

SAIGON, Sept. 5 (AP).—North Vietnamese forces today attacked a third South Vietnamese outpost in the Central Highlands amid growing government concern of a possible threat to the base city of Pleiku.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Command announced that U.S. Air Force jets yesterday attacked North Vietnam's northwest rail line between Hanoi and China and destroyed two rail stations used to guide surface-to-air missiles at American planes.

Heavy pressure has mounted within a 25-mile radius of the province capital since last Friday. A Saigon command spokesman, Lt. Col. Do Viet, attributed the attacks to Hanoi's 320th division.

This is the unit that tried to seize Kontum, 25 miles north of Pleiku, in June. But Col. Viet said the objectives of its southward move are not immediately clear.

The Saigon command reported that the latest attack on Ban Can base camp, about 12 miles southwest of Pleiku, was repulsed by government militiamen with casualties of five killed and 13 wounded. It claimed 150 North Vietnamese were killed with the aid of air strikes, but this was not substantiated by the fact that only 25 weapons were captured.

Post Overrun
Ban Can is only three miles from Thanh An, an infantry regimental command post that was attacked by North Vietnamese regulars four days ago. Yesterday, North Vietnamese infantrymen overran the post.

Low clouds prevented an assessment of the strikes' damage of the rail line between Hanoi and China, a target of repeated attacks by U.S. planes in their five-month bombing campaign to cut the flow of Chinese war supplies into North Vietnam.

POWs' Fate Tied To Peace Talks
PARIS, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—Xuan Thuy, North Vietnam's chief negotiator at the peace talks here, said yesterday that no more U.S. prisoners of war will be freed after the forthcoming release of three pilots unless the talks show some definite progress.

The decision to free the three American pilots, announced last weekend on North Vietnam's national holiday, was taken on "purely humanitarian grounds," he added. Mr. Thuy said that if the United States agreed to the Viet Cong's seven-point peace plan "all American prisoners would return home soon after."

Mr. Gray said that Mr. Sosa yelled for help, police said. Frightening the men, who ran to a car. Other employees clubbed one of the intruders with a rolling pin and pulled another man off the car as it sped away, officers said. The two men were taken into custody.

Intruders Stab 2 Employees at Playboy Mansion

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 5 (AP).—Two employees of Playboy publisher Hugh Hefner were stabbed and critically wounded by intruders early today while 200 party-goers, including Mr. Hefner and entertainment-world figures, frolicked at a poolside party, police said.

Authorities said that Mr. Hefner's chauffeur, Chuck Gray, 45, was stabbed several times by four assailants as he tried to halt them after they sneaked onto Mr. Hefner's property through a rear gate.

A guard, Miguel Sosa Jr., 37, was stabbed in the chest when he rushed to help Mr. Gray after witnessing the stabbing on a closed-circuit television security system, police said.

Mr. Gray said that Mr. Sosa yelled for help, police said. Frightening the men, who ran to a car. Other employees clubbed one of the intruders with a rolling pin and pulled another man off the car as it sped away, officers said. The two men were taken into custody.

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Hanoi Aides Reportedly Hint At Early End to Vietnam War

PEKING, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—Senior North Vietnamese officials have hinted that the Indochina war possibly could end before or shortly after the American presidential election in November.

The reports came 24 hours after the North Vietnamese ruling triumvirate, said that this was the first time they had heard even a cautious note of optimism in Hanoi about the possibility of a Vietnam cease-fire in a limited time-frame.

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Chile Observes Allende Regime's 2d Anniversary

SANTIAGO, Sept. 5 (AP).—Salvador Allende, Chile's Marxist president, yesterday celebrated the second anniversary of his election by telling a crowd of his supporters that "fascism won't divide us" and "the people will destroy those tools who try to set Chileans against Chileans."

Radio stations that support Mr. Allende's Popular Unity coalition said 750,000 persons attended parades and rallies in Santiago and 2.1 million turned out for "similar gatherings throughout the nation."

Opposition leaders urged their supporters to stay home, predicting that the leftist demonstrators would be looking for trouble.

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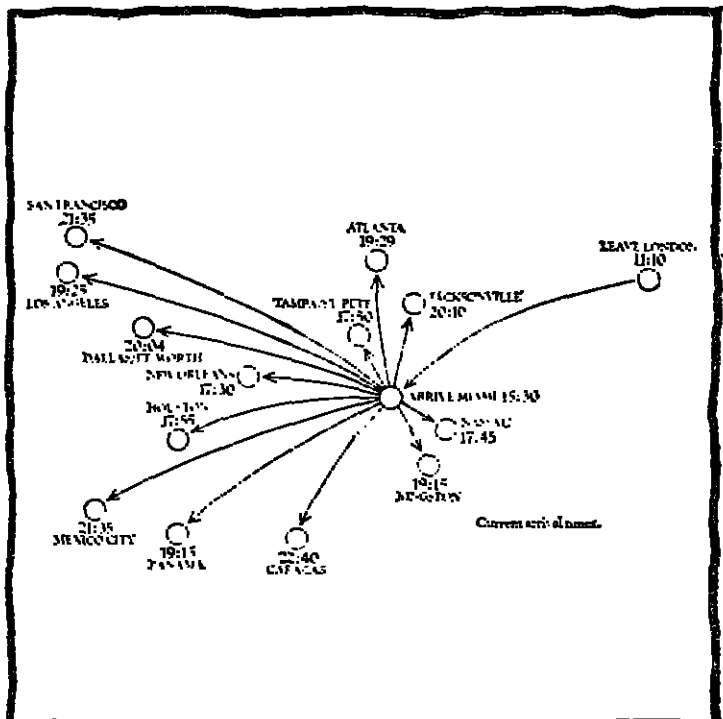
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International Terror

With grim appropriateness, the sudden injection of terror into the Olympic Games at Munich coincided with a meeting in Washington to discuss methods of curbing plane hijackings. To be sure, this specific problem was only incidentally involved in the Munich outrage, but the actions of the Arab terrorists provided a striking illustration of the fact that the "fragility" which Mr. Charles H. Brower ascribed to the "civil aviation network" during the Washington talks is by no means confined to air travel. In today's close-knit world, international terror can be a disruptive influence over a far wider area than civil aviation.

To be sure, the Palestinian Arabs have a case, and the Munich terrorists, however much they have damaged that case in the eyes of the world, will have sympathy in some quarters. But it is not necessary to pass moral judgments upon a criminal in order to try to stop crime. Poverty admittedly is a source of crime, but that does not mean

that a poor man who shoots up a picnic should not be arrested and, after due trial, confined.

The Washington conference is wrangling over just how to cope with hijackings. The United States and Canada want a summary process of sanctions against nations harboring hijackers; the Soviet Union, with the rather muted support of Britain and France, is afraid that this will by-pass the United Nations Security Council and will not attract enough support. The objectors may be right, but it is up to them to provide some better plan—not only for giving international law the power to deal with hijackers, but to prevent terrorists from receiving asylum anywhere.

The ideological complexities of such an approach are admittedly very great. What is a crime in one country is an act of patriotism, or revolutionary fervor, in another. To bring terror under an international ban would undoubtedly support the status quo, however unjust that might be.

But the alternative is to place the international community at the mercy of fanatics as well as of the dedicated; of the weak in mind as well as the strong in will. And for a world that is just emerging, after decades of war and revolution, into some semblance of reasonable order and security, that is intolerable—and impracticable.

Surely it is not beyond the bounds of legal statesmanship to contrive a system which will recognize that some forms of revolutionary or nationalistic activity are beyond the pale, and that harboring those who commit such actions is an offense against the world community. The Olympic Games, for all their faults (and they have many), are still the most spectacular example of innocent global association. That murder and violence should intrude there, whatever the motive, is bad; that it should come as an offshoot of political violence elsewhere, sheds a lurid light on the threats which international terror and private war pose for every nation and every people.

Seven for Spitz

As usual, the Olympic Games are producing a new crop of sports heroes and forcing a wholesale revision of the record books. But nothing that has happened in Munich so far this summer can compare with the awesome feats of Mark Spitz, swimmer extraordinary. It seemed ridiculous a few weeks ago when some observers suggested that Spitz would win seven gold medals and thereby set an Olympic mark in this respect. But that is exactly what the dentist-to-be from Carmichael, Calif., has done. His is clearly the outstanding individual performance of the 1972 Olympics, and his record bag of gold medals will not soon or easily be surpassed. Mark Spitz, like Bobby Fischer, provides a useful reminder that old fogies inclined to denigrate Americans under thirty need to take a better look at this new and very promising younger generation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mr Nixon's Sunday Address

There is a great deal of talk about elitism in politics these days. In its most common-place and superficial meaning the term has to do with social class and caste and who went to school where and who is urging whom to do what he himself is exempted from as a matter of social or financial privilege. Another kind of elitism, however, seems to us to require at least as much attention, being both more pernicious and more easily disguised than the obvious kind that goes with being a "limousine liberal." It is the elitism of men in government who hold that you can do one thing and say another and that the people (ever manipulatable) will never be the wiser, that what you confide to the Washington press and governmental elite is quite another matter from what you pitch to the public at large. It holds, in other words, that the people are in fact too dumb to recognize distortions of the truth and too mean-minded in any event to respond to anything but an appeal to prejudice.

Cynicism would be another name for this form of elitist thinking. For almost four years now it has run through Nixon administration attempts to explain to the Washington press corps (and to each other) how it is that you can only "sell" a worthwhile program by pretending that it is something quite different from what it is. We bring it up because it reached new heights in the President's address to the people on Sunday.

Thus Mr. Nixon, who lists as his top legislative priority passage of a welfare reform bill that would at least double the number of persons receiving welfare benefits, inveighs against the "welfare ethic" and those who favor a policy of "income redistribution," which is exactly what his welfare program is. Again the man whose administration has, on alternate days of the week, worked to bring us many of the big housing "crises" before the courts, now demands new laws to turn them back, even laws that could have the side effect of undoing much of the orderly desegregation that occurred

in the South before he came to office. Finally, the President whose Labor Department brought us the Philadelphia plan for hiring fixed numbers of blacks, now calls such schemes "as artificial and unfair a yardstick as has ever been used to deny opportunity to anyone."

If Mr. Nixon really means to run against his own administration this way on the theory that no one will be bright enough to notice, we submit that he will be undertaking a perilous and boomerang-laden course. You can only sermonize for so long on the supposed collapse of the "work ethic," after all, before people start wondering what that has to do with the high rate of unemployment in this country that has been tolerated by the present administration—except, perhaps, a rather crude diversion. And if you persist in alluding to something called the "welfare ethic" that is indulged by those who want something for nothing and who get it out of the working man's taxes, well, the first thing you know there's going to be talk about Lockheed loans and rich farmers' subsidies and milk price supports that rise with campaign contributions and oil depletion allowances and God knows what else—maybe even the fact that the administration has yet to come forward with any specific proposals of its own for tax reform. Indeed it is not even inconceivable that what with the Watergate affair and all those hundreds of thousands of dollars shuffling around from bank to bank, the better part of valor might be for this administration not to introduce the subject of ethics at all—work, welfare or otherwise.

The pity of it is that, given the showing of current political polls and failure of the McGovern campaign to get off to much of a start so far, Mr. Nixon has the luxury of pursuing a straight arrow, straight talk campaign if he wants to. That is, he can dispense with this elitist nonsense—and he should.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Hassan's Predicament

Ruling as distinct from reigning is nowadays a risky way of life for kings. King Hassan of Morocco, in the three weeks since the second attempt on his life and throne in 14 months, has shown it is also a hard habit to kick. Hassan has tried hard to give the impression that the affair on Aug. 18 was on a small scale centered largely on his previously trusted Defense Minister Gen. Oufkir. But the scale of arrests and investigations suggests that the king himself

is not entirely convinced of this. Hassan's main task should be to build up confidence in himself and in a political system. But there is no trust, largely because parliamentary activity was suspended under a state of "exception" between 1965 and 1970. Morocco has, more than many African countries, political parties, unions and a press which exist and are ready to be developed. If he does not change his policies to nurture these, Hassan will expose himself to the risk of having his ruling habit broken for him.

—From the Guardian (London).

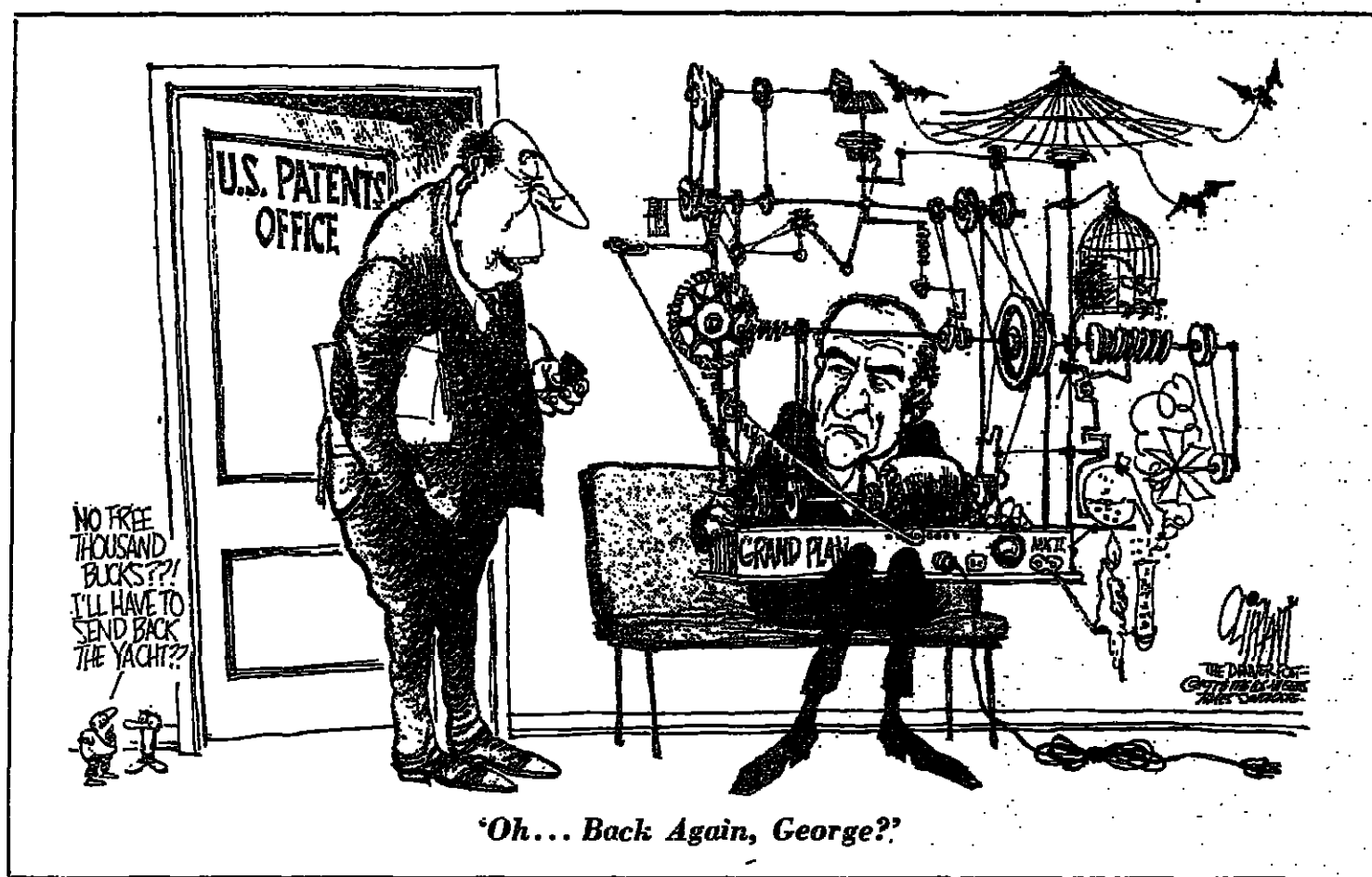
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 6, 1897
NEW YORK.—Mr. W. J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for President last year, contributes an article to the "World" today in answer to those who have been maintaining that the present boom in wheat, coupled with the condition of the silver market, has entirely refuted the silverite agitation. He says the fact that the relations between the prices of silver and wheat have parted does not dismay those who understand the law of supply and demand.

Fifty Years Ago

September 6, 1922
NEW YORK.—It is reported on good authority that a secret poll is being taken by leaders of organized labor throughout the country on the advisability of a general strike against the Chicago injunction secured by the government and in aid of the striking railway shopmen. Labor leaders appear confident that the unions will decide to ignore the injunction as a test of their Constitutional rights, and already they are raising funds to take the case to the Supreme Court.



An Example of Official U.S. Logic

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—A man in up-state New York, concerned about American planes bombing the dikes in North Vietnam, wrote a letter recently to President Nixon. He got an answer from the acting assistant secretary of state for public affairs, John Richardson Jr. As an example of contemporary official logic it deserves a wider audience.

"The United States has used great restraint in its bombing policy," Richardson said. "The water conservancy system of North Vietnam is not a target in our air efforts supporting South Vietnam's defense against North Vietnam's invasion."

"We are, however, hitting military and military-related targets such as North Vietnam's communications and supply systems. In some parts of North Vietnam the only dry ground is on the tops of dikes. Roads used for supply convoys often run along the tops of the dikes. Similarly anti-aircraft weapons are placed on or adjacent to dikes. In some instances, therefore, in carrying out attacks on military and military-related targets, dikes have been hit. The dikes themselves, however, have not been the targets."

"We have no desire to weaken the water conservancy system of, or add to the suffering of the North Vietnamese people."

On Receiving End

How would Americans feel if, somehow, they were on the receiving end of such logic, such sympathy? If an enormously greater power that had been bombing them for seven years said it had no desire to add to their suffering? If the water mains in Chicago and Philadelphia had been damaged and a spokesman for the bombers said solemnly that the Americans had unfortunately hit the mains under a road used for supply convoys?

For most of us such a reversal of fortunes is beyond the imagination. We cannot put ourselves in the position of people whose survival depends on mud dikes, who have no place to put a road except on top of them, who build

and rebuild them by hand—carrying mud in baskets, without even a wheelbarrow.

But it is conceivable that those whose duty it is to explain American policy in Vietnam do not understand the consequences of that policy? When John Richardson Jr. writes about the "great restraint" of American bombing policy, is he aware that the U.S. has dropped on Indochina more than three times the tonnage of bombs used against Germany and Japan in World War II? Or does he drive such facts from his mind?

Does Richardson ever feel nauseous when dictating sentences such as, "We have no desire to... add to the suffering...?" Is he consciously cynical when he says that we are not bombing dikes, only the roads on top of them? What about the Pentagon spokesman, Jerry W. Friedheim, who a while ago argued that herbicide was good for the Vietnamese economy?

More recently, speaking about the 1965-67 American effort to start forest fires in South Viet-

nam, Friedheim said: "In no sense was it an attempt to destroy all the forest. It was an attempt to clear the foliage, to clear the leaves from the trees." The Richardson and Friedheim of Washington would say that they do not make the policy, they only follow orders. Along with thousands of others, they faithfully serve a President who says that, unless North Vietnam moves substantially toward accepting our terms, "There will be no reduction of the bombing." Not ever.

Discouraged Group

All that is true enough. The question is why so many men have followed such orders for so long. Why is it that one cannot think of a single person in either the Johnson or Nixon administrations, high or low, who resigned directly and publicly because he was no longer willing to take part in the calculated destruction of the peasant societies of Indochina?

There are Americans, millions of them, who are aware of the

moral consequences of their country's actions in Southeast Asia. They are a discouraged and bewildered group of people. They write and ask what they can do. They petition, they have voted, they have written their congressmen, they have demonstrated. And nothing changes.

A few will find the courage to give of themselves in new ways. At this moment two groups are fasting in protest against the war. The Rev. Paul Mayer, a Roman Catholic priest, and 10 other persons at the New York Theological Seminary have taken no food or drink except water for a month now. Eleven inmates of the Danbury, Conn., federal prison have done the same for three weeks.

Most of us would not find such action possible. All we can do is to witness—to keep listening, to write letters, to vote. Those are modest enough demands as the country returns from its holiday to work and politics. We can let the publicists for the American war, and their masters, know that we understand.

Happy Birthday, Big Brother

By Alexander C. Hoffman

NEW YORK.—It is hard to believe that as we approach the 300th anniversary of this country's founding the FBI and the Justice Department are compiling lists of contributors to a church and it is again necessary to worry about religious freedom, freedom of association and freedom of the press. However, when one considers the actions of the Justice Department against the Unitarian Church and its small book-publishing arm, The Beacon Press, one feels both dismay and outrage. Briefly, this is what has happened.

In June 1971, after excerpts from the Pentagon Papers appeared in The New York Times and other newspapers, Sen. Mike Gravel of Alaska placed the complete papers in the public record.

Mike McGarvey, Tours, France.

After reading "Thoughts on Outcry on Bombing" (IHT, Aug. 30) by Kenneth Crawford, I am happy that I again subscribe to your old-established newspaper. I had become disheartened with the picture of America portrayed by your paper and the constant support of anti-Vietnam war agitators and hoodlums. There always seemed to be no justification for America's action, and any possible successes were played down. It was at least gratifying that the British press was sympathetic and understanding of America's Vietnam policy or strategy and rose above pandering to all the Communist-inspired claptrap against America.

Though living in England, my wife and I revisit our Missouri home every two or three years, and what I learned after talking to the average common-sense American made me understand that the "silent majority" does really count. And underneath, America still remains the great nation it was before World War II.

JOHN D. TONLEY JR., Ruislip, England.

before his Senate subcommittee and released copies to the press. In July 1971, Sen. Gravel approached the Unitarian Universalist Association and its publishing arm, The Beacon Press, concerning their willingness to publish the papers in book form in order to make the complete record available to the public in schools and libraries. The same month Bantam Books published a single-volume condensation.

In August, Beacon agreed to proceed with the project and announced their intention to publish. On Oct. 10, 1971, the government published its own edited 12-volume version. Finally, on Oct. 23, 1971, Beacon published its four-volume edition which was drawn entirely from the public record established and furnished by Sen. Gravel. What followed is frightening.

Records Sought

On Oct. 27, FBI agents appeared at the bank of the Unitarians and Beacon in Boston and demanded copies of all records of both organs and Beacon for the period from June 1 to Oct. 1, including names of contributors and income to the Unitarian Church and Beacon as well as disbursements. The bank did not comply until federal marshals presented a grand jury subpoena on Oct. 29, but they did so without notifying the church or Beacon of what was going on. They were notified by an official of the bank informally about a week later. Later, Robin Stair, director of Beacon Press, and another Unitarian church official, were subpoenaed to appear before a federal grand jury considering criminal charges against them.

On Nov. 5, 1971, with the help of Sen. Gravel's attorneys, the Unitarians and Beacon were able to obtain a temporary court stay of the FBI's activities at the bank pending resolution of Sen. Gravel's appeal to the Supreme Court that concerned both the congressional immunity and the extension of this immunity to Beacon. The grand jury subpoenas were also withdrawn pending outcome of this case. On June 29, 1972, the Supreme Court ruled 5 to 4 against Sen. Gravel, and on July 24, 1972, the last of the temporary injunctions ran out. The Justice Department is now free to resume its pursuit of the case, and it appears it intends to do so.

The Stakes

Two things are important to understand about this case. First, what is at stake here transcends party politics (I happen to be a lifelong Republican) and does not involve the difficult judgment concerning the propriety of the original release of the Pentagon Papers. For better or worse, the papers were in the public domain from the outset of Beacon's involvement in the project. They view putting this information in book form as a public service,

and they will undoubtedly lose money on it.

Second, it follows that what the government is doing in this case is using the grand jury process to harass, intimidate and thereby restrict the broader dissemination of information already in the public domain which the government does not want to have in broader circulation. There are already a number of indications it is succeeding:

● Many inquiries from Unitarians who are aware of the situation as to whether one's name will appear on an FBI list if he purchases the books;

● Almost complete lack of coverage of this case in other media, particularly broadcast media, although it has been brought to their attention through the Association of American Publishers;

● Reluctance of people to apply for jobs with the Unitarians and Beacon;

● Potentially disastrous legal costs.

This case is a threat to the entire publishing industry because it provides a chilling example of how the government can make any publisher, small, hesitate to publish controversial material even after it is in the public domain if they can be subjected to the harassment and cost of grand jury investigation and the sweep-up stigma of "possible criminal activity." On this case the Justice Department will apparently claim that Beacon was guilty of criminal activity in acquiring and not returning stolen government documents, even though the entire contents of their books were already part of the public record—a line of reasoning that suggests either Lewis Carroll or Joseph Goebbels.

I believe that we can ignore this as someone else's problem only at our own great peril. A precedent like this must not go unchallenged, and perhaps the best challenge is the strong expression of public opinion.

Alexander C. Hoffman is vice-president of Doubleday publishers. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

One Year After the Attica Riots

By Wm. F. Buckley

ATTICA, N.Y.—I do not think that the Attica riots, that then exhausted loneliness, that year among the Attica as they approach anniversary of the riots, is not palpable.

There is a new administration at Attica, half the inmates have been sent elsewhere (new two block areas were all destroyed), and some of the troublemakers are segregated in a community—a spent one is perhaps a better way to a year after four riotous (of one guard and inmate, by other inmates the killing of eleven and 32 prisoners; by the state dispatched to return of the prison to the author).

But Attica is strange, different from what one: not anticipated. To begin with, not an old, but relatively prison, built during the The inmates are not he gether four or more to the cells are individual, (this is a post, the inmates is increased, prisoners can talk face with their visitors (to submitting, after the have left, to a thorough search). The refectory and airy, the chapel (Black Muslim service was on at noon during the visited) readily accessible guards and administration for the most part relaxed.

It requires treading terrors destroyed by wall and starting into the pound, just this side of the ball court, where the were kept, blindfolded; the time; or passing over the evanescent a trench into which (I rumored) the prisoners to dense gasoline-soaked if they did not get 10 hands, to recognize the "rolling by what" only ago was holocaust.

The Bitterness

The bitterness is no one gathers, among the of the little town of Everyone there, the south in his own family, well a family that suffers What they cannot under what is going on with called Fischer in New York State's pro inquiry which, it was expected, would have led ago to indictments lodged the principal malefactors doubts that a guard at inmates were murdered. If? And what about the pers, who threatened the hostages; whose genes was directly re for 44 deaths?

Who are they? Everyone the difficulty in getting to talk. But there were conspicuous leaders of surrection—where are have they not been br trial? One learns from tent, experienced new tendent, Ernest Montan for all he knows some men are walking the stre ing served out their s

There is a creeping among Atticans that in Albany is engaged in ing, de facto, an refusal of which by Rockefeller last Sept brought on the bloody sh Everybody is afraid of Attica. There is no "solt Aidian impasses, but c gested reform—a super- security prison (they c "mari-mari" somewhere state, to which the troublemakers would be turned down by ti lature, for fear that I look like a black cone camp (the superintendent me would not have) latures are always afraid ing measures which m sequently appear to be racist in motivation.

The actual running of threatens, under recent decisions, to become s of a judicial rather th ministrative matter; so ternal discipline is no footed and the authori, not dispatch for any k time even to the loca maxi chronic offenders having to satisfy the lav

The anniversary is on ber 13. No doubt it is dominant emoti...s. If silence of the Fischer sion may well prove productive, stimulating ness in the non-prison time, and prolonging the among the prisoners. At is reminded how neces that justice be summar

Authorities Quiet in Ulster

Bombing, Holdup Sniping Reported

ST. SEPT. 5 (AP).—A explosion shattered a store in Belfast today.

A bullet hit a British soldier's leg today in his base. The soldier was unharmed. The explosion was attributed to the under-land Irish Republican Army. A police spokesman said: "I wish it was this quiet."

A Northern Ireland soldier, William Whitelaw, was killed in the explosion. He was the only one of the Irish Republic's soldiers to be killed in the explosion. The explosion was attributed to the under-land Irish Republican Army.

A British soldier was killed in the explosion. He was the only one of the Irish Republic's soldiers to be killed in the explosion. The explosion was attributed to the under-land Irish Republican Army.

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no Minibuses for London

NDON, Sept. 5 (UPI).—London's famous double-decker buses will now have a brother, thanks to a decision from Moscow.

London Transport announced that 18 minibuses, a capacity of 16 passengers, will go into operation today on four experimental routes in London.

The single-decker buses stop at random in the city. The country buses and drivers are being engaged to be chatty and to know their "regulars."

Desmond Plummer, man of the Greater London Council said: "When we had a similar system in Moscow last year, it was a success. Buses with slightly more than usual fares. It is a stimulation to some of us."

Travel.

If you travel a lot, most Herald Tribune readers do, read the ads in this paper. You'll find they're a help in planning your travels — especially when you go to places you haven't visited before.

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If you lose a paper yesterday? Make a guess in the Wall Street Journal. Find out in the daily Wall Street Journal. The cover both New York American exchanges... and funds and commodity prices, too. Every day of the week.

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James Reston, C.L. Berger, Tom Wicker, in Kraft, Russell, Art Buchwald — them in the Tribune. And these are just a few of the editorial commentators in this international newspaper.

Products.

If you make better ones, say, the world will be at a path to your door. You can pave that path with good advertising.



LAST OF ITS KIND—Resembling a dinosaur and perhaps to follow in its footsteps, this 30-foot concrete beast, built 10 years ago for an amusement park in Alpine, Calif., is the only remaining monster left after the park had to close down after only a year. Now, only the neighborhood kids appreciate him.

A Revolution in Education Is Urged in Report to Unesco

PARIS, Sept. 5 (UPI).—No examinations, no grades, no diplomas. Schools not just for children but also for adults. No end to schooling, but lifelong learning.

A committee from seven nations yesterday released a report it spent two years gathering in 24 countries on what schools will and should be in the future. The report was made for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

"If trends in education continue and the recommendations of the committee are followed, a revolution could sweep away within two decades education as it is known now."

In the committee's report in book form, "Learning to Be," the main guidelines are "democracy, flexibility and continuity."

A trend already is afoot to fling open the "gates of educational opportunity to all instead of working for a self-perpetuating elite," said the report. But still there is a gap in democratizing educational systems, including those in socialist countries, and "the universal right to education is often refused to the underprivileged."

City Centers Favored Schools often are placed in city centers, removed from rural populations or poor suburbs. Nutrition, family background and factors like housing play a role in school success and even in some socialist countries, children of executives tend to get higher school ratings than children of workers," the report said.

"What is needed is not equal treatment for all pupils but provision for each individual of a suitable education at a suitable pace for his particular needs."

Thus, said the report, out should go grades, examinations and entrance requirements (already abolished in Sweden) or even rules that a student has to finish a certain number of semesters or years to complete a course or get a degree. "There would be no degrees or 'completed' courses."

"There is little evidence that selection procedures are capable of predicting adequately whether an individual has the aptitudes required for a particular career," the report said. "While the marking system enables an individual's achievements to be compared with that of his peers, it rarely considers his progress in relation to his own starting level."

The Unesco committee concluded that the education revolution should overthrow the tradition that a student finishes higher education at the age of 21 or so. Instead, a person could leave a university or secondary school in midstream and re-enter 20 years later, or work at the same time he attends classes.

"Continual Education" "Once education becomes continual, ideas as to what constitutes success or failure will change. An individual who fails at a given age and level in education will have other opportunities," the report said.

The committee emphasized that it did not mean adults should be confined to evening classes. Child and adult education should be integrated so that schools would not be reserved for children but "would become places of learning for children and adults."

"Pupils would cease to regard learning as the acquisition of a

Change Small at Amchitka

A-Blast in Aleutians Altered Magnetic Field of the Island

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (WP).—The Cannikin nuclear explosion that rocked the Aleutian island of Amchitka with a force of five megatons last November caused a change in the earth's magnetic field.

The change was small and apparently confined to the earth around Amchitka, but the American test, opposed by environmentalists, so squeezed the island's volcanic rock or produced so much stress in the rock that it permanently altered the island's magnetism.

"It's not enough to change fish or bird migrations, not even enough to see on a compass," said William P. Hasbrouck of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, "but we have witnessed for the first time a seismic event large enough to have triggered change in the earth's magnetic field."

He said that large earthquakes may have also changed the earth's magnetism but have never been measured because earthquakes come so unexpectedly. The Cannikin test was a predictable event, he explained, so scientists were able to prepare their instruments for it.

4 Sites Checked

Setting up magnetometers at four locations on Amchitka, Mr. Hasbrouck found changes in the magnetic field at all four places immediately after the Cannikin explosion, which he said put a stress on the island that was equal to 30 times that of gravity. The magnetic field increased

as much as 13 gammas on one side of a geological fault less than two miles from the site of the explosion. The field decreased 11 gammas on the other side of the fault and went up nine gammas at the northwest edge of the island, 20 miles from the explosion.

None of these changes was sizeable, since the total magnetic field of the earth is 30,000 gammas. One gamma is a unit of force expressing magnetic field intensity.

Just how the nuclear explosion forced even tiny changes on the earth's magnetic field is unclear, though Mr. Hasbrouck believes in two probable causes.

'Stress Patterns'

"Either the stress produced an irreversible change in the remnant of magnetism by squeezing the magnetic rocks on the island," he said, "or the subterranean stresses produced by the test were not relieved, producing permanent alterations in the stress patterns on Amchitka."

Whatever the reason, Mr. Hasbrouck hopes the change in the magnetic field on Amchitka might lead scientists to a new understanding of how earthquakes alter the earth. He even thinks it might some day provide a tool for forecasting when earthquakes might happen.

"Earthquakes occur after changes take place in the stresses holding the earth's crust together," he said. "It's just possible that as these stresses change we can see it magnetically. It's certainly worth exploring."

A Dutchman Is Kidnapped In Argentina

\$500,000 Ransom Asked for Executive

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—Kidnappers believed to be urban guerrillas seized Dutch industrialist Jan van de Panne from his car here today and demanded a \$500,000 ransom for his release, police sources said.

The ransom demand and others were made in a note found by Mr. van de Panne's 18-year-old son in the victim's abandoned car, witnesses said.

The police sources said that in the abduction of Mr. van de Panne, 55, chairman of the local affiliate of Philips of Holland.

Two light trucks and at least five other vehicles were used in the operation, staged as the industrialist drove from his home to his office.

Working Conditions

Bystanders who saw Mr. van de Panne's son find the kidnappers' note said he read out the contents to Philips officials over a radio telephone in the car. It contained the ransom figure and demands for improved working conditions for Philips employees.

A company spokesman said tonight: "We are waiting for the kidnappers to get in touch with us. We think there will be a happy ending."

Mr. Van de Panne has traveled extensively for Philips and held jobs in its affiliates in Europe, Africa and Asia.

Britain to Let Ailing Chinese Contest Extradition to U.S.

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP).—Britain today halted the transit of a fugitive Chinese wanted in the United States as a would-be assassin. Authorities said that the British would give Cheng Tsai-tai a chance to contest his extradition.

Mr. Cheng, 35, was convicted of plotting to murder the son of President Chiang Kai-shek in New York in 1970. He was moved secretly from London's Heathrow airport to a prison hospital.

Mr. Cheng, who was on the way from Sweden to the United States, was carried unconscious off an airliner last night. An authorized British source said that the government had decided not to move him "until he is fit enough to state his case."

By that he meant that Mr. Cheng could contest his extradition to the United States. Until then, the British official added, Mr. Cheng will be treated at a prison hospital.

The U.S. Embassy made, then canceled, several reservations for Mr. Cheng to travel to New York under police guard and in the company of an embassy physician, Dr. Robert Freckleton.

A major reason for the cancellations was that British doctors attached to the airport medical

staff would not clear Mr. Cheng as being fit to travel.

While awaiting extradition in Sweden, where he had been living since jumping bail in New York, he had been on a hunger strike. Sweden ultimately yielded to a U.S. request for Mr. Cheng's extradition. Mr. Cheng left Sweden yesterday in the care of a Swedish doctor and in the custody of two U.S. police officers.

The airliner developed a mechanical fault, turned back and landed in Copenhagen. Mr. Cheng was pronounced unfit to travel by a Danish doctor. But then he was put aboard a London-bound British European Airways plane.

On the flight from Stockholm, U.S. authorities said, he somehow managed to take drugs. This accounted for his condition, the authorities said.

Mr. Cheng was convicted of plotting to kill Chiang Ching-kuo, now premier of Nationalist China, when he was on a visit to New York in 1970.

U.S. Arraigns Ricordi As Narcotics Plotter

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—Auguste Ricordi, suspected of organizing the smuggling of heroin worth \$2.5 billion into the United States was arraigned yesterday on a charge of conspiracy to violate federal narcotics laws.

The government requested bail of \$15 million but Federal Judge Lee Gazdard denied the request and ordered Ricordi held until he was represented by an attorney.

Ricordi, 61, a naturalized Argentine citizen, was returned to the United States from Asuncion, Paraguay, on Saturday.

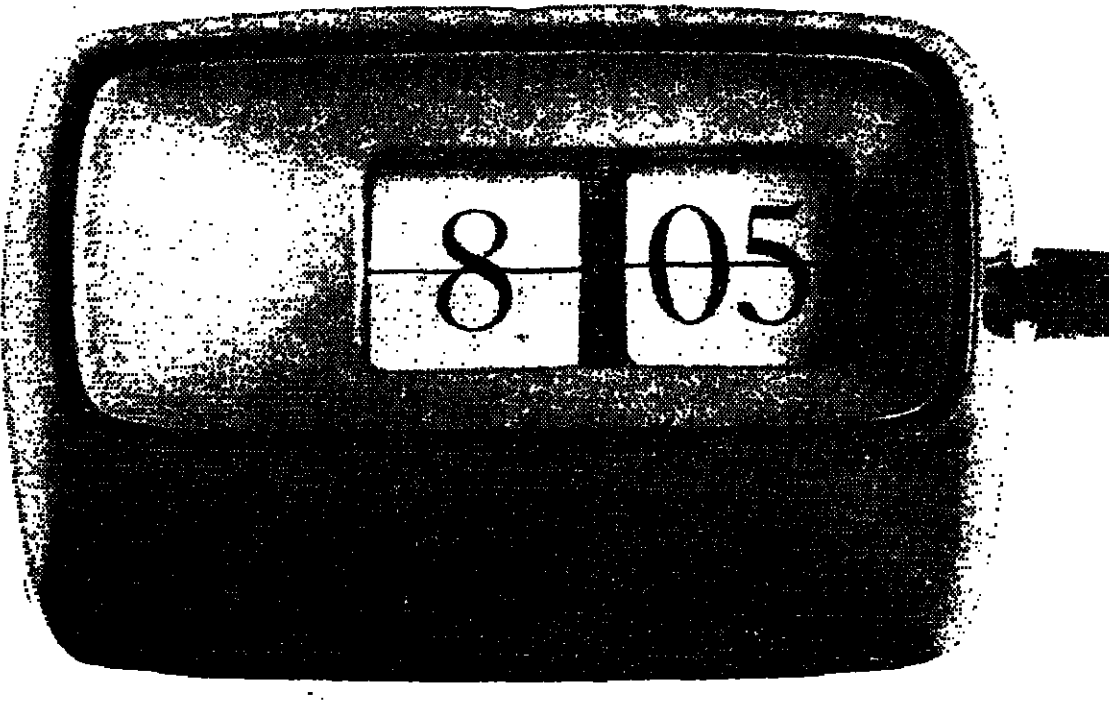
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MARY BLUME

Genêt: French Rigor And American Gusto

PARIS (IHT).—In 1922 "Ulysses" was published. So were "The Waste Land," "The Forsyte Saga," "The Beautiful and Damned" and "The Enormous Room," to say nothing of "The Garden Party" and "Peter Whiffle." It was a year when apparently everyone was young in Paris, and Janet Flanner, mad on dancing and filled with literary ambition, arrived in a hotel on the Rue Bonaparte. Before Paris, she had written a New York-based novel called "The Cubical City," which was, she says, not as good as its title, and before that she had been a film critic in her native Indianapolis, which had the first movie palace with an orchestra that rose and fell.

The crucial moment in Miss Flanner's career occurred three years after she arrived in Paris when Harold Ross, whom she had met in New York, invited her to write a Paris letter for his new magazine, The New Yorker. Ross instructed her to write about what the French thought was going on, not what she thought was going on, and gave her an inexplicable pen name: Genêt.

Spacious Range

From the start the Letter From Paris ranged spaciouly and stylishly over politics, the arts, personalities and gossip with a scope no other journalist can touch. Cabled fortnightly to New York it was topical in intent ("I used to beat Time magazine. That mad me laugh") but has proved to be enduring literature, as enlightening to the Paris-based reader as to the little old lady in Dubuque.

"I like the Paris Letter. I think in The New Yorker it is a useful vehicle," Miss Flanner says. "It's quite bearded now, and antique," she adds.

When she began the Letter she knew she wanted it to be "precisely accurate, highly personal, colorful and ocularily descriptive." "The speed can be lifted to such a high tension in it," she says. "It's an animated picture frame, it's very animated. I don't have to try to animate it."

Miss Flanner is small, striking and doughty, a constant smoker and an elegant and salty talker. She wishes her skull were shaped like her friend Mary McCarthy's and she used her nose as a pretext to avoid the stage career her mother intended for her: "I pointed out that with this nose I'd be playing Juliet's nurse or Juliet's nurse's nurse, and never Juliet." An early photograph of her peering, like Eustace Tilley, through a monocle and another portrait, from Horst's "Salute to the Thirties" (for which she wrote a charming preface), in which she gazes plaintively into the middle distance, suggest that she has had moments of taking herself rather seriously.

She has always lived in hotel rooms (currently, the Paris Ritz). "I am very undomestic," she says. "And I don't want one of those Jewels of a French cook who want to cook a little and eat a lot." There is no journalistic disorder in the room, there are no files. "I have a pretty stocky memory, after all," Miss Flanner says. She also relies heavily on The New Yorker's library.

"The New Yorker has a honey of a library full of checkers checking. All those people are experts. Hardly any writer is protected like that. It gives me a feeling of being pleasantly goaded." These days Janet Flanner spends more and more time in the United States, though she has yet to go back to Indiana ("Not on your life, baby"). She filed her last words on Gen. de Gaulle from California's Napa Valley, where her younger sister lives, fording a flooded stream to get to the telegrapher's. She won cheers on the Dick Cavett show for declaring that her spitting co-guests, Gore Vidal and Norman Mailer, bored her silly, and she is the subject of a long TV documentary now being made. "I hope I'll live through it," she says. "I'll never have enough clothes to live through it."

Two collections of Letters From Paris have been published, and this past Bastille Day a new volume of, for the most part, lighter snippets from 1925-39 came out under the title "Paris Was Yesterday." It is, says Miss Flanner, the first of her books to sell well, but she doesn't quite approve of the book and had to be nudged into letting it come out.

"I'm rather old-fashioned and stuffy. This isn't the type of The New Yorker at all—it's rather giddy and flip."

It is a marvelously high-spirited book. "So much has been going on in Paris that you wouldn't believe it, even if we merely claimed to have witnessed half of it," one Letter begins. The book has its sober moments, but it rejoices in such characters as the exquiste Jacques Hennessy, "who never walked if the effort took him away from carpets"; Marguerite Long, "an obedient and powerful French pianist popular in ministerial circles"; Mata Hari, who was half Dutch and half Javanese ("Both sides predominated, giving her the benefit of neither"); and Dr. Bougrat, "one of the most popular poisoners of Marseilles, recently fled from his cell to Caracas, where he enjoys a flourishing general practice, though nose and throat were his original specialty."

The title "Paris Was Yesterday" makes no sense at all, Miss Flanner says, but it is provocative. It also implies, with some just, that Paris is not today.

"Certainly does not improve. As for those baby skyscrapers there, building up the river, they really are revolting little things." Small point: in asking Miss Flanner if she has managed to raise an interest in President Pompidou when no one else has,



Janet Flanner, the Genêt of The New Yorker.

"No. As for his choice of poetry, I think little of it."

Recently, an American asked Miss Flanner why she was so nostalgic for the 20s. "Number one, I was 50 years younger, which is very attractive," she said. "Number two, Paris was 50 years older, which is also attractive."

When she began her Paris Letter, Janet Flanner thought of Gibbon as a model; Peter and Browning also helped. She spent a year in Berlin before coming to Paris and during the 30s wrote The New Yorker's Letter From London for a spell, but the overwhelming influence of her style came from living in France: "The critical faculty. Taste. That's what I have learned here. That and pre-ision of language."

The Result

The result is prose that can sound, uniquely, as if it came straight from the grand siècle, at once sonorous and succinct. There is American gusto but there is also French rigor, and above all there is the very French combination of pure reason mixed with a sense of melodrama. She is at her best on extravagant subjects: Isadora Duncan, French murderers, Gen. de Gaulle.

"I am very sympathetic to anyone who's historically an exception. De Gaulle's got such a damn good mind. We don't often get a president of our republic with such a good mind—you and I don't."

Miss Flanner loves Chartres for its candy and its cathedral ("I'm very interested in ecclesiastical architecture, remarkably for an old Indiana Quaker"). She likes Italian ice cream and French fresh vegetables, hates it if someone says "hi" and says the reason she's at the Ritz is for its nearby trees.

"I am a dendrophile. So is my dear sister, Hildegard. She is a poet." For so urbane a person, Janet Flanner loves country pleasures. "I like country things. I like quiet. I'm very fond of sunsets. I'm not an expert on them, but I like them quite well." She works extremely hard. "Anyone who works as hard as I do has to be a good writer," she says. "I work with a conscientious kind of discipline. I work like a beaver, I go over each Letter for clarification, for mixing, for a spot of gold."

On her desk there are sheets of paper bearing the thrifty letterhead of some foreign correspondents' association and covered with her large, rolling hand. A small Olivetti perches on the desk corner. Janet Flanner turned 80 last spring, but she is an unflagging enthusiast.

"I love writing. I'm just nuts on writing," she says. "Just give me an inkpot and a paper and a pen, and away I go."

On the Arts Agenda

Leontyne Price will sing four performances in Verdi operas this month at the Hamburg State Opera—two as Aida on Sept. 15 and 19 and two as Leonora in "La Forza del Destino" on Sept. 23 and 27. Bruno Prevedi will be the tenor in both operas, and Nello Santi the conductor.

Septembre Musical en Val de Loire, a series of musical events with a repertoire drawn mainly from 17th and 18th-century music, runs until Sept. 17, with performances taking place in several chateaux and other sites in the Loire Valley. The final performance on Sept. 17 is of Handel's "Alexander's Feast" at Chambord, with the Jean-François Paillard Chamber Orchestra and the Philippe Cailland Choral. The festival's Paris secretariat is at 50 Rue de Laborde, Paris 8.

The Royal Opera of London opens its season Sept. 21 with a revival of Berlioz's "The Trojans," conducted by Colin Davis and sung in English. The American soprano Jessye Norman will make her Covent Garden debut as Cassandra, with Josephine Veasey as Dido (on Sept. 21, 25 and 30), while Miss Veasey will sing Cassandra in three subsequent performances, with Janet Baker as Dido (Oct. 3, 7 and 11). Jon Vickers returns to sing Aeneas, and Robert Kerns will sing Choroebus. The production will be that of the Berlioz centennial year in 1969, when the work was sung in French. New productions planned for this season are Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" (February), Mozart's "Don Giovanni" (April), Britten's "Owen Win-grave" (May) and Bizet's "Car-

Collection of Mark Twain Letters Given to University of California

BERKELEY, Calif. (NYT).—Livv drinks ale now for a tonic," Mark Twain observed about his wife to his sister-in-law, Susan Langdon Crane, in 1871. "She was as tight as a brick this afternoon," was the historian Josephus would say. She talks necessarily anyhow, so the ale hasn't had the advantage of her there, but it made her un-endurably slangy, and this is what we grieved for."

That and other observations by Twain about his married life and his career are contained in a collection of letters recently donated to the University of California's collection of the author's papers here.

The letters, which had been owned by four grand-children of Twain's brother-in-law, cover the period from Twain's engagement to Olivia Langdon in 1869 until his death in 1910. University of-

U.S. Hamburger Chain Sets Up Shop in France

By Hebe Dorsey

CRETEIL, France, Sept. 5 (IHT).—Mrs. Arthur Johnston, whose husband is a pastor in nearby Orsay, has been living in France for 18 years, has had four children at the American Hospital and feels "very French." "But I still want a McDonald's hamburger, oh! yes," she said. Mrs. Wallace Geiger, whose husband is also a pastor, agrees.

Yesterday, the two families lined up at the new McDonald's in Crétail, the first one in France, for hamburgers and milk shakes.

Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Stokely, now living in Brindisi, Italy, spotted the famous blue and yellow sign from the road and rushed in. "We've been longing for a hamburger for nine months," Mr. Stokely said with that happy at-home-again look. Her son, David, 3, dived into a bag of French fries.

Margot Dolson, Catherine Wells and Daria Leonard, all under 20, came from Paris, 18 kilometers away, by Metro and bus, when they heard about McDonald's "through friends at the American school. Gee, we were excited," they said. "If anything, it's even cleaner than in the States and the French fries are not all smashed."

That comment made Raymond Dayan, technical director of the McDonald's operations in Europe, very happy.

He himself was setting the example. The first thing he did as he entered the restaurant was to lean down and pick up a couple of pieces of paper "because here the emphasis is on QSC," he said, "for quality, service and cleanliness."

7 Billion McDonald's has 2,200 quick service places on a license basis in the United States; shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. It claims to have sold its 7 billionth hamburger at the end of 1971. If you stacked them up, the pile "would reach the moon," Mr. Dayan said. The firm is now branching out in Europe and recently opened restaurants in Germany and Holland. The Crétail operation was launched July 1. McDonald's plans to open a second outlet in the Galerie des Champs-Élysées on Oct. 1. But unlike the Crétail restaurant, which seats 104 people, the Paris McDonald's will be run on a strictly take-out basis.

Why Crétail? "Because it is typical French suburbia. It gives

us the image we have in the States of being a family restaurant," Mr. Dayan said, shouting "Good-bye, folks," to some American customers. "Crétail is very modern and aggressive, with new buildings going up all the time and the population of 75,000 should go up to 120,000 very shortly."

"There were no problems, really," he added. "We built this in two months." Finding the staff was more difficult because of August vacations.

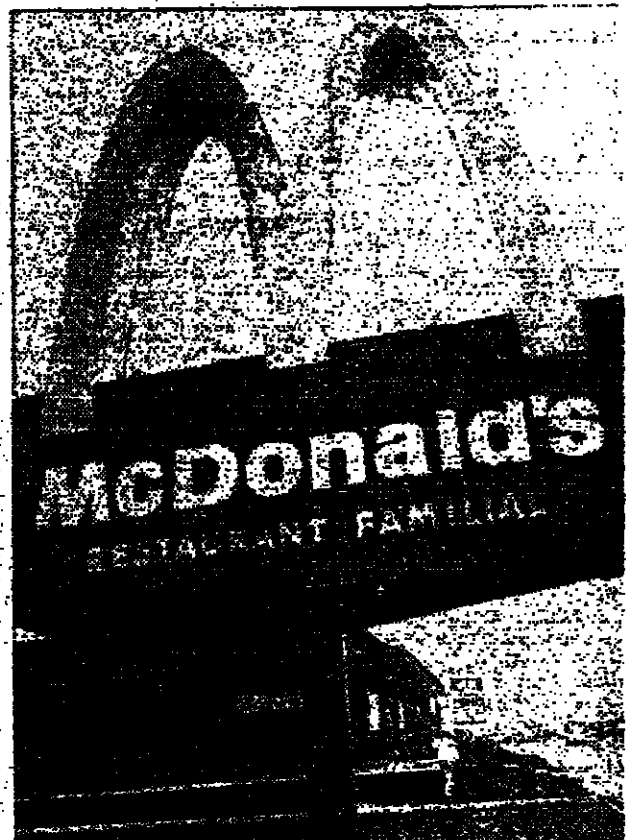
Exact Replica

"This is an exact replica of the McDonald's in the States," he added. "The place looks like a chalet with shingle roof. Everything is made according to McDonald's special formulas, down to the shortening for the French fries."

"The prices are equally low—a hamburger is 1.80 francs and a big Mac (which turns out to be the bestseller) is 3.80. No tips, no service."

Even the signs above the stainless steel counter are in English. But the company had to break down and set up a couple of wine barrels "because the French simply won't eat without wine. They buy milk shakes for dessert."

The Crétail restaurant is operated by a French company, Société Paris-Mac, under a license arrangement, and managed by



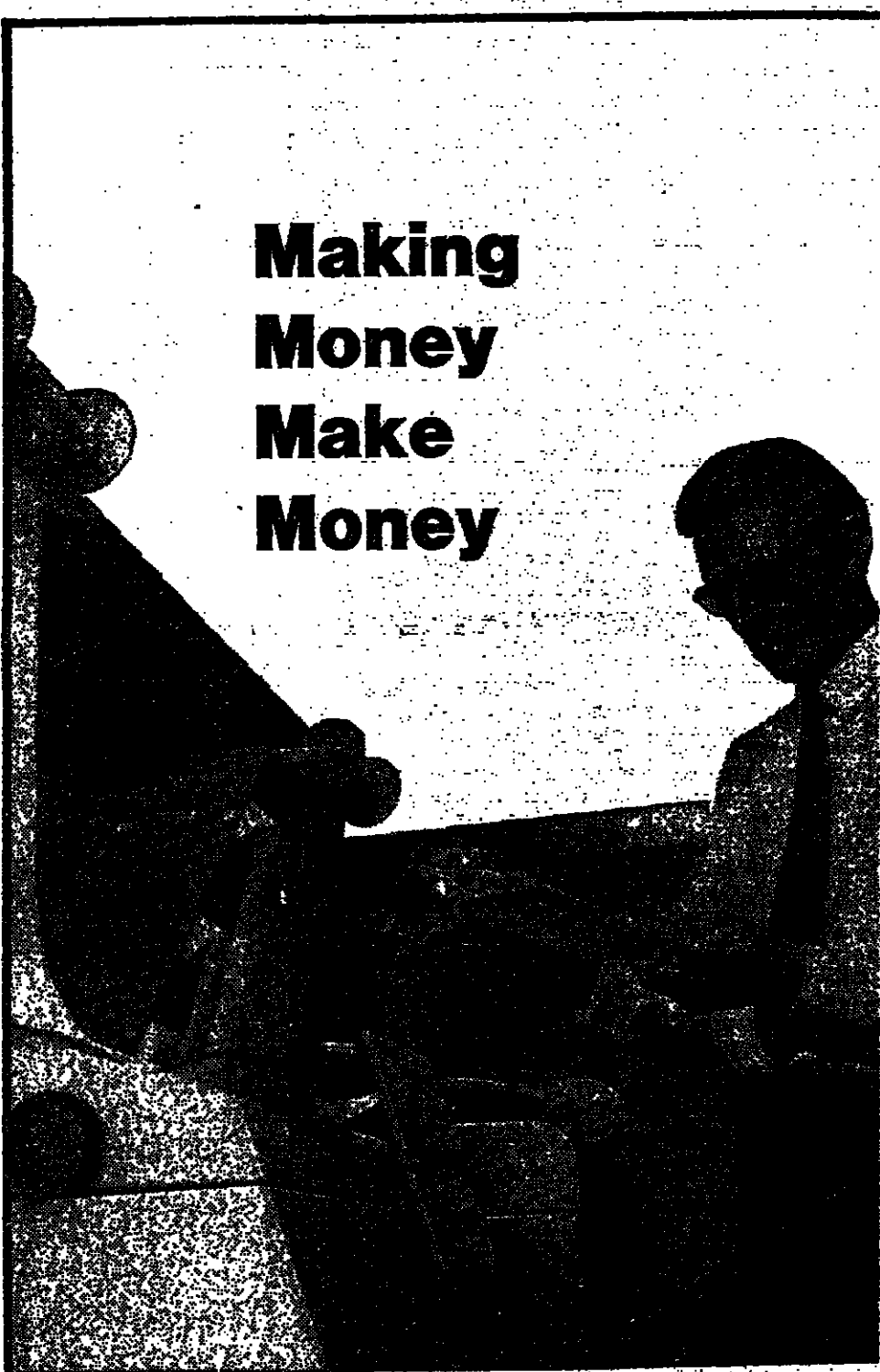
McDonald's restaurant in Crétail, France.

Herbert Fridemann, a former technology professor. He was briefed for two months at Hamburger University, a McDonald creation near Chicago, which delivers Ph.D.s in hamburgerology.

Mr. Fridemann is a gentle person with a sweet smile and a trim beard. As a French customer walked in, he asked with the politeness one expects at Maxims: "Vous désirez, Monsieur?" "Bien, qu'il," the man said, "je voudrais croûte." "Well, now, I snack." "Do you know our form?" Fridemann murmured. "swet was no. After Mr. I finished explaining to the Frenchman said: you mean, don't you order?"

Mr. Fridemann sighs tears," he said, "order—much faster."

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Study Avoids Reform Projects

Card Gewirtz
Sept. 5 (AP)—A long-term study on international economic relations was released today, with the report stating that the study was not intended to be a blueprint for reform projects, but rather a study of the current state of international trade and finance.

The study, which was conducted by a group of experts from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), found that the current state of international trade and finance is characterized by a lack of coordination and a lack of effective measures to deal with the problems of international trade and finance.

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restictions and "voluntary" export restraints and to lower other non-tariff barriers.

"Export subsidies, together with the various forms of government aid which distort trade," should be among the first obstacles to go, the group agreed.

Also criticized was the "absence of international discipline" which has led "governments or groups of governments to show less respect for agreed rules and approved disciplines, particularly in the application of safeguard measures. There is a danger that if care is not taken this state of mind will gradually undermine the authority of international organizations."

It urged codes of good behavior on non-tariff barriers and "more precise principles and procedures" of a multilateral character... for the application of safeguard measures.

"The first rule that governments should accept is that protection, even temporary, must not hold back the adjustment of production patterns to the changed conditions of foreign trade and the more effective

EEC Prepares for Parleys On Monetary Union, Reform

BRUSSELS, Sept. 5 (AP)—The summer vacations of European monetary and economic officials came to an abrupt end this week as intensive preparations began for the 10-nation Common Market summit meeting in October and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) annual meeting in three weeks' time.

Finance ministers of the 10 nations due to form the enlarged EEC next year meet in Rome next Monday and Tuesday to work out a common strategy for the IMF meeting. They also are expected to have a look at France's call for urgent anti-inflation measures, but more substantive discussion of this topic is likely in October.

In a key session today, the EEC monetary committee agreed that a new European fund should be set up to tighten relations among

the currencies of member countries, but disagreed on how to finance it.

West Germany and the Netherlands want to use the existing \$4 billion worth of credits established to help currencies in trouble. France and Italy want new money added.

Tuesday EEC sources said the new economic and financial coordinating committee will meet on Friday, at France's request, to discuss concrete measures against inflation.

West Germany has said that it has a plan for promoting EEC economic stability, and it is expected to be shown to the committee.

Also on Monday and Tuesday, the 10 nations' foreign ministers will meet in Rome for a final top-level planning session before the mid-October summit talks.

Permanent representatives of the 10 are meeting in Brussels this week to summarize the issues and positions of the various countries.

Perhaps the major issue, especially for France, is economic and monetary union. Progress toward the goal, sought by 1960, has been slow, hampered by current monetary crises and by disagreement over whether to give priority to the monetary or economic side of the union.

"This dissent was evident at today's discussion of the proposed monetary cooperation fund, monetary committee sources indicated. The committee was drawing up its opinion on a study of the fund, but even before discussion ended, the sources said it was clear that opinion would be unanimous."

There continues to be a split, for example, over the basic purpose of the fund: Whether it should simply incorporate existing EEC short and medium-term credit lines (which total about \$4 billion) as West Germany and Britain favor, or whether additional sums should be put into it as France wants. But most monetary committee officials appeared to endorse the principle of such a fund.

They settled for an increase averaging 11 percent, officials of the Ammonium Sulphate Industry Association said.

Shozo Hayashi, a managing director of the association, expressed disappointment at the settlement, noting that international fertilizer prices are rising rapidly. In May, Japanese fertilizer producers signed a contract to ship 228,000 tons of urea to India at a price 20 percent above the international level prevailing a year earlier.

Meanwhile, the Chinese are taking steps to reduce their dependency on foreign fertilizer. Mitsui Tokei Chemicals Inc. said it will send a mission to Peking shortly to negotiate the sale of plant and equipment capable of producing about 1,000 tons of ammonium and 1,500 tons of urea a day.

Last month, Hitachi Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. reported an inquiry for a 1,000-ton-per-day ammonium plant and said it too would be sending a mission to Peking this month.

China Signs For Fertilizer From Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Japanese fertilizer industry signed an export contract worth nearly \$100 million in Peking this week, ending months of negotiations, but some officials were not completely happy about the terms.

The Chinese agreed to buy 380,000 metric tons of ammonium sulphate and 1.4 million tons of urea, down from 750,000 tons of ammonium sulphate and 1.75 million tons of urea contracted a year earlier.

Negotiations took 131 days, largely because the Japanese were asking the Chinese to pay 30 percent higher prices for ammonium sulphate and 30 percent higher prices for urea compared with a year earlier.

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Europe Seen Divided Over Reform Issue

Austrian Says Crisis Is Needed for Unity

By H. Erich Heinemann
ALPBACH, Austria, Sept. 5 (NYT)—The major European nations will come to the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund at the end of this month divided and uncertain as to their views on long-term reform of the world financial system, the president of the Austrian national bank said here today.

The negotiations to reform the financial system are one result of President Nixon's decision in August, 1971, to cut the link between the dollar and gold and to devalue the dollar.

In an interview following the closing session of the 1972 Alpbach European Forum, Wolfgang Schmitz, the head of the Austrian central bank, said that only the pressure of events would bring the 10 nations of the enlarged Common Market to a unified position on overhaul of the international money mechanism.

"Each crisis, each threat of crisis," he said, "brings new pressure."

Separately, European financial experts here appeared to be in agreement that the deficits in both the United States balance of international trade and its overall balance of payments would be gradually reduced in the months ahead, though the amount and timing of this improvement was not specified.

But experts warned that the days of "automatic" surpluses in the nation's balance of trade—which the United States enjoyed prior to 1971—were not likely to return.

Meanwhile, a highly placed European financial official predicted here in a separate interview that the United States would advocate "automatic" surpluses for adjustment values when the IMF meeting convenes in Washington.

In such a system—which has been strongly advocated by Fritz Machlup, who recently retired as a professor of economics at Princeton University and who has been acting as an adviser to the Treasury Department—currency values would be changed by small regular amounts in accordance with the terms of a predetermined formula.

Such a formula might include, for instance, data on a country's international balance of payments, its rate of increase in prices, the performance of its currency in the foreign exchange markets, and so forth.

If the formula indicated, say, that a certain currency should be reduced in value relative to other currencies, then the change would be made in small steps, at predictable intervals, so as to provide a smooth transition in the foreign exchange markets.

At the same time, this same high-ranking European official—who asked not to be identified—indicated serious concern that a new dollar crisis could erupt in world money markets around the end of this year.

Should a new "run" on the dollar develop, this official said, the major European central banks—for example, the Bundesbank—would be faced with three alternatives: To absorb additional dollars, allow their currencies to "float" upward, or impose further controls on the movement of international capital.

Of the three alternatives, the official said, the third was both the most probable, and the most likely to be damaging to the growth of world trade and investment.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Original plans called for the assembly of 3,000 Sunny models a year. Nissan is now adding the Cherry model and says there is a possibility of others as well. The company declines to comment on any possible change in projected capacity pending the signing of a formal contract with its Irish partner. This was to have taken place at the end of August, but has been delayed and is expected soon. Nissan also declines to name the Irish concern prior to contract signing.

Hoechst Sues Japanese Firms

Farwerke Hoechst, of West Germany, has filed a patent suit in Tokyo claiming that four Japanese firms producing heart drugs had copied a Hoechst process patented in Japan. Krodo news service says. The defendants are Tokyo Tanabe, Nippon Kayaku, Toshin Chemical Industry, and Katsura Kagaku. The suit seeks a halt in production and sales of prenylamine lactate drugs by the four companies and damages of 236 million yen (\$780,000). Kyodo says.

BAC, Hughes Make Satellite Study

British Aircraft Corp. (BAC) is participating with Hughes Aircraft Corp. of the United States, in a technical study of how to meet the anticipated increase in demand for satellite communications. The study involves a new generation of synchronous communications satellites expected to exceed the capacity of Intelsat IV satellites. BAC has a major role in design and construction of Intelsat IV satellites as primary contractor to Hughes Aircraft. Four such satellites are now in operation. Two are over the Atlantic, another is over the Pacific, and the latest, which was launched on June 13, is above the Indian Ocean. Four others, to serve as replacement or backup satellites, remain to be launched.

Rockwell May Take 70% of U.S. Firms' Capital Outlays Set to Rise in Second Half

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For 1973 as a whole, investment by manufacturing industries is projected to rise 5.6 percent after dropping 6.1 percent in 1971. For non-manufacturing, the 1973 increase is projected at 12.1 percent after a rise of 7.2 percent in 1971.

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Deutsche mark	3.3610-30	3.3615-25
French franc	26.35-34	26.35-34
Swiss franc	4.25-24	4.25-23
Fr. Fr. (A)	5.0020-30	5.0010-2035
Fr. Fr. (G)	5.0030-30	5.0025-35
Goldsterling	4.30	4.30
Irish pound	58.10-30	58.10-30
Lira	22.47-65	22.4500-4750
Peseta	20.35-55	20.35-12
Schilling	4.7225-45	4.7240-2255
Sw. krona	5.7700-25	5.7700-2500
Swiss franc	50.10	50.10

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Prices Slip In Listless N.Y. Session

Dow Index Falls 0.68 As Volume Declines

By Alexander R. Hammer
NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (NYT)—The stock market finished slightly lower in very dull trading today, apparently affected by post-holiday doldrums. The New York Stock Exchange was closed yesterday for Labor Day.

Prices opened stronger but the early enthusiasm wore off by noon. From then on attrition set in and erased the earlier gains. The biggest losers were some of the glamour issues.

Turnover slipped to 10.68 million shares from 11.60 million on Friday.

Changes for the most part in the active list were limited to fractions with most issues unable to maintain their early gains. For example, Curtiss-Wright, one of the bigger losers and the volume leader, traded as high as 55 5/8 in the morning but finished at 52 7/8, down 1 1/8.

The market's performance was reflected in the Dow Jones industrial average. The average, which was up 3.81 at 10:30 a.m., its high for the session, closed off 0.68 at 969.37. Its low for the day was reached at 2:30 p.m. when it was down 2.11.

Glamour Losers

Among the bigger losers in the glamour group, Black & Decker fell 3 3/4 to 101, Amerace-Hess 2 1/8 to 50 1/2, Sony 2 to 43 5/8, Corning Glass 4 1/4 to 240, Halliburton 1 1/2 to 111 1/4, and Digital Equipment 2 7/8 to 90 7/8.

Some of the airline issues were hurt by profit-taking. Trans World fell 1 1/2 to 46 1/2, Northwest 3 3/8 to 37 3/8, Continental 1 1/2 to 70 and American 3 3/8 to 29 7/8. An exception was Eastern, which rose 3/8 to 25 7/8 after the carrier reported a gain in August revenue passenger miles flown from the year-before.

A 15 percent price rise announced by a large Canadian nickel producer helped International Nickel tack on a point to 36 1/4. The issue was the second most heavily-traded. McIntyre Porcupine, which has a 37 percent interest in International Nickel, climbed 3 1/2 to 62 1/2.

Communications Satellite Corp., which posted a gain of 4 1/2 last week, rose 1 1/4 today to finish at 60 3/4. An article in Barron's Magazine indicated that the company had its best month in its history in July, when it cleared 22 cents a share. The article said that results for the third quarter could possibly climb to 70 cents a share.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amer inde. dropped 0.06 to 26.62, while declines topped advances, 539 to 337. Turnover was 2.47 million shares, versus 2.81 million last Friday.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

[illegible]

94%	Wilcoxon Gibb	4	2%	2%
64%	Whimhouse	14	4%	4%
5%	Wiltshire Oil	22	18½%	18½%
3%	Wilson Cof	30	5%	5%
74%	Wilson Co Ltd	4	4%	4%
54%	Wilson Br	30	2%	2%
54%	Wilson Ph	6	5	5
54%	Wilson St	5	5%	5%
54%	Winstan MTL	2	7	7
27%	Wolf HS	22	17	10%
6%	Wolver	28	10½%	10%
4%	Wood Ind	7	15%	15%
2%	Wool Ltd	4	3	3

Olympics Will Resume Today

From Wire Dispatches

MUNICH, Sept. 5.—The Olympic Games will resume tomorrow without any change in the original program, Avery Brundage, outgoing president of the International Olympic Committee, said tonight.

"Everything will go on as scheduled," he said, "and the closing ceremony will be held on Sunday as planned."

Earlier today, while Arab terrorists held their Israeli hostages, action at the Games was suspended except for those events under way. This decision was announced by Brundage and Willi Jaume, president of the West German organizing committee or the Games.

An Egyptian official said that his team had withdrawn from the Games and was flying home.

In Touch with Others
Informed sources said that Ahmed Touni, Egypt's representative on the International Olympic Committee, was in touch with officials of other Arab teams here and that there was a possibility it might pull out.

"Some people fear retaliations against the Arabs," the sources said.

The official made the statement about withdrawal after the Egyptians failed to turn up for the second half of a basketball match against the Philippines.

In their announcement of the Games' suspension, Brundage and Jaume said: "The Olympic peace has been broken by an act of error. The whole world regards his with disgust."

Athletes Shocked

They also announced a memorial service in the 84,000-seat Olympic Stadium tomorrow morning for the Israeli victims. The ceremony should make clear that the Olympic ideal is stronger than terror and force, Brundage and Jaume said.

Events that had begun today were dressage, canoeing, boxing, volleyball, wrestling, weightlifting, fencing and handball. The evening program in these events did not take place.



NO CONTEST—Filipino basketball players and referee wait vainly for Egypt to appear.

Among the Olympic athletes, the terrorism and suspension caused fear and shock.

"I'd like to go home, really, as soon as possible," said Ray Seales, an American light-welterweight boxer, for example. "I've been away from home two months now and I miss my family."

"I heard about it this morning and I went back to my room and stayed in," he continued. "I didn't want to be on the streets. This is the 1972 Olympic Games where anything can happen."

Other reaction throughout Olympic Village was similar to that of Seales.

In some cases, there was the belief that competition should not have been suspended for the first time in Olympic history.

"We will never support spoiling the Olympic Games," said Taha Hassan Tahan, the assistant head of the delegation from Sudan. His country, while anti-Israel, has not been a leader in Arab guerrilla activity.

'Today We Are Sad'

"Sports should be sports everywhere we go," Taha said. "Political matters should be handled outside. Yesterday we were very

happy. Today we are very sad. But I don't think they (the Games) should be suspended. They should be carried on."

"We respect the struggle of the Palestinian people, but we do not think it should be on this field."

Today was the second time that the Games—which Germans hoped would wipe out the bitter memory of Hitler's 1936 Olympics in Berlin—have been threatened.

A walkout by African countries was averted at the last minute two weeks ago when the invitation to Rhodesia to compete was withdrawn.

Many observers believed that was the death knell for the Olympic movement. Brundage himself admitted "things will never be the same again now that the politicians have moved in."

Several athletes believed the IOC's decision to back down over the Rhodesia question was partly responsible for today's events.

A British weightlifter, David Hancock, said for example: "The IOC should never have given in on the Rhodesia question because it started the ball rolling. Once people give in to pressure, that is it."

Although athletes were free to travel throughout most of the Olympic Village—the Israeli building is in its southwest corner—most of them stayed close to their own quarters.

"Most of our people are staying in their building," said Bill Harris, a press officer for the U.S. delegation. "We actually don't know too much about what is going on."

'Police State' Feared

"Nobody could expect anything like this," said British weightlifter Peter Arthur. "I think suspending the Games was the only thing to do until this is sorted out."

"It's a shame we don't have better protection. But they couldn't have people in the village with guns. If they did they would call it a police state."

An athlete from Uganda, where Asians are threatened with expulsion, said: "Well, this is the end of brotherly love between nations at the Olympics."

"I'm an Asian and I have more cause to bring a political protest to the Games than anyone because I'm going to be forced to leave my country. But I would never had done what the Arabs did." He declined to give his name.

Sack Babicar, a basketball player from Senegal, said: "I'm getting out of here, at least for now. It's unbelievable—war at the Olympics."

The Athletes' Drug Scene Is an Ancient One

By William Gildea

MUNICH, Sept. 5 (UPI).—The athlete's search for a magic potion to improve his performance is nothing new, according to an Olympic Medical Commission member, Dr. Daniel F. Hanley.

Macedonian soldiers are said to have used a mescaline-like substance obtained from mushrooms, and a group of Nordic soldiers known as the berserkers used a constituent of a fungus. In the 16th century, Europeans began using drugs containing caffeine. In 1886, there was a doping case reported among canal swimmers in Amsterdam, and in 1886, the first athletic doping fatality was recorded, that of a British cyclist racing from Paris to Bordeaux.

Olympic officials did not begin to take the doping problem seriously until 1928, when a cyclist died after a race in Rome; he apparently had taken large doses of an amphetamine. A number of international athletic federations put pressure on the International Olympic Committee to do something.

Spot Checks at Mexico

By 1968, it did. The first Olympic dope-control program was set up at the Winter Games in Grenoble and about 50 spot checks daily were made later that year in Mexico City.

Since then, certain techniques have been almost perfected.

Dr. Hanley, an American physician, says that no doubt many

athletes have stopped using pep pills because they are now too easy to detect.

The major problem in drug usage is now steroids, used as a body builder in sports involving strength. The early results from a questionnaire distributed in the Olympic Village by an American athlete to athletes from five countries indicates that almost all are using steroids.

The athletes, who return the forms unsigned, have been asked, among other things, if they would be taking the steroids if there were a detection system. Invariably, the answer is no. They reply that they take them not in an effort to secure some advantage but simply to keep up with everybody else.

"It is cumbersome, difficult, practically impossible to detect steroids," Dr. Hanley said. "The British have developed a blood test, but it, too, is quite cumbersome. It's difficult to tell if the steroids are from pills or from one's own body."

"We're in a pill-taking culture," Dr. Hanley continued. "The idea that pills will ever change a situation is so false. If you take a tranquilizer, you're just a little sleepy and angry instead of being angry."

"It's been determined pretty definitely that steroids cause quite serious liver damage, especially because of the tremendous doses taken. They also cause a decrease in testicular activity. And there's an insidious develop-

ment to a more aggressive, sometimes psychotic, personality. Steroids are one of the few things that can produce a psychosis in a person fairly consistently."

Yet, most of the Olympic weight men take them or have taken them.

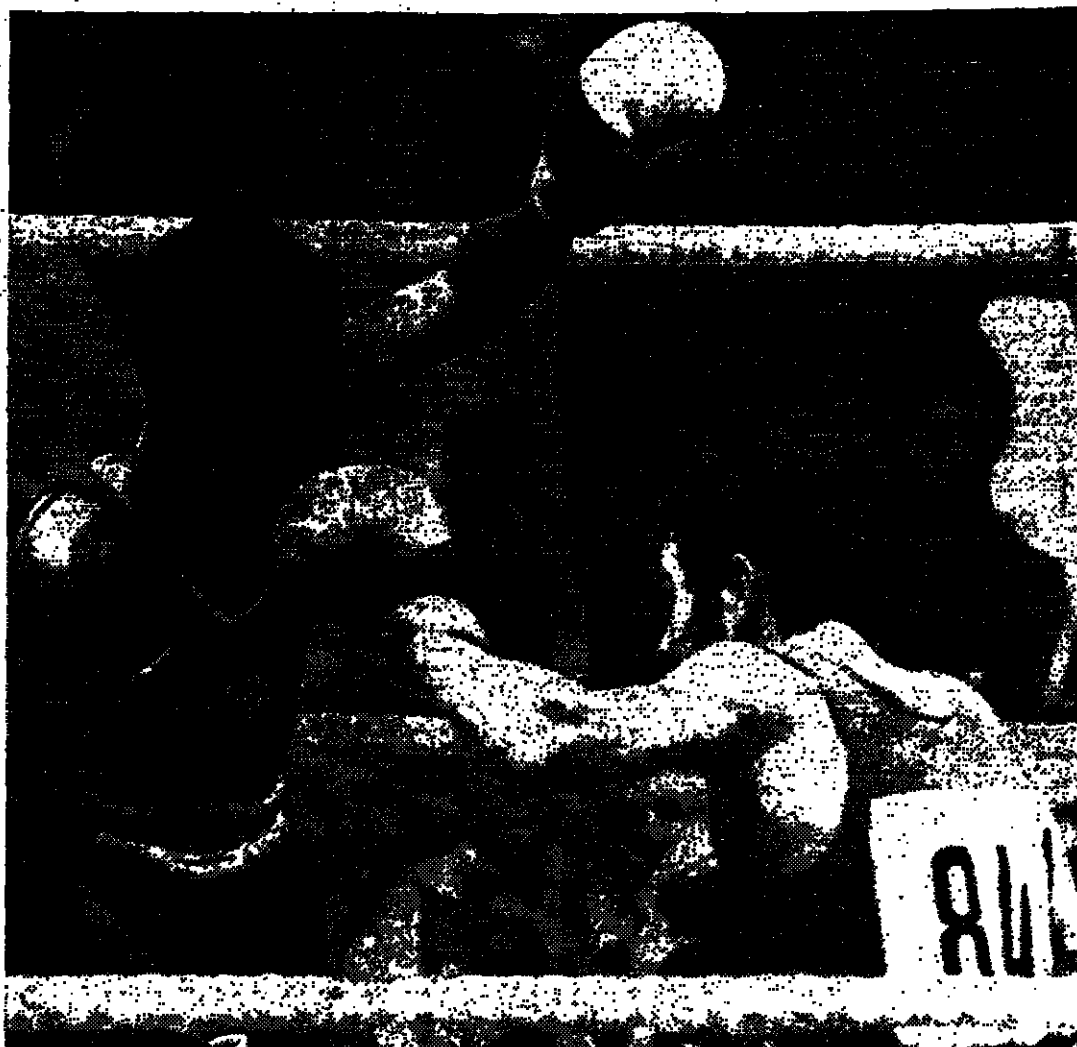
No Bailing on Demont

MUNICH, Sept. 5 (UPI).—The International Olympic Committee, occupied with the terrorist trouble, did not issue a decision today on 15-year-old Rick Demont, who won the 400-meter freestyle Friday and then showed a positive result in a drug test. Last night, the IOC's medical commission refused to allow him to compete in the 1,500-meter freestyle.

Demont, an asthmatic, took an ephedrine drug called Marax to help his breathing, a prescribed dose that is taken by many asthmatic sufferers. It is also a drug on the forbidden list of the IOC medical commission.

Today, Prince Alexandre de Merode of Belgium, head of the commission, said that Demont had "clearly been victimized" by his superiors, the U.S. Olympic Committee.

All teams fill out forms telling which drugs team members must take for ailments and each country is then given an IOC list of banned drugs. De Merode said that the United States never asked for the list.



WIDE OPEN—Enrique Rodriguez of Spain connects with a left against Davey Armstrong of Tacoma, Wash., during a light-flyweight bout at the Games. Rodriguez won on points.

Cuban Boxer Beats Bobick of U.S.

MUNICH, Sept. 5 (AP).—Cuban

heavyweight Teofilo Stevenson scored a technical knockout in the third round today over Duane Bobick of Bowling, Minn., ending the United States' eight-year domination of Olympic heavy-weight boxing.

With his left eye nearly closed from the Cuban's left jab, Bobick was knocked down twice in the third round before the referee stopped the fight with 1:26 remaining.

Bobick first went down from body punches shortly after the third round began. He may have slipped slightly, but the second knockdown came from a hard right to the stomach.

The red-haired Navy quartermaster looked exhausted as he rose from his knees. The Cuban attacked again, and the referee intervened.

Bobick, 23, who beat Stevenson in last year's Pan-American Games, looked slow and tired, possibly from his grueling fight Sunday with Yuri Nesterov of the Soviet Union.

First Loss Since Rome

It was the first U.S. defeat in Olympic heavyweight boxing since 1960, when Percy Foreman Jr. was eliminated in Rome in the preliminary rounds.

Russia Advances All Seven Teams In Canoe Events

MUNICH, Sept. 5 (AP).—The Soviet Union advanced all its seven teams to the semifinals or finals in qualifying heats of the Olympic canoeing competitions today. All seven U.S. entrants failed to advance.

In canoeing, the first three finishers go into semifinals or finals, while the others paddle in repechages, with a second chance to advance.

After the 17 qualifying races at the Oberschleissheim regatta course, only Mrs. Smoke among the Americans appeared to have any real chance of reaching the finals, which are currently scheduled for Friday.

The Russians took six heat victories, Romania three and Hungary two. Others were shared between Norway, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, West Germany and Holland.

Stevenson, with an advantage in reach over Bobick, opened the fight with a series of left jabs.

He pounded Bobick with a left-right combination and then finished the round jabbing so effectively that Bobick's left eye, Orlando Martinez of Cuba, who dominated Perry Moniaga of Indonesia. The Cuban was given a 5-0 victory and was awarded a full 20 points by each judge in every round.

Samuel Mungua of Kenya advanced to the semifinals with a lightweight victory over Sven Erik Paulsen of Norway.

Another Kenyan Wins

Dick Tiger Mungua of Kenya advanced to the welterweight semifinals with a left-hook knockout of Sergio Lozano of Mexico in the first round. Lozano was counted out one second before the end of the first round.

Yan Taits of the Soviet Union winning the Olympic weightlifting gold medal in heavyweight class.

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Spitz, Under Guard, Retires And Begins Voyage to U.S.

MUNICH, Sept. 5 (UPI).—What was to have been the final triumphal home of these Olympic Games for Mark Spitz turned into a tense, uncomfortable session for him today.

At a news conference, the U.S. swimmer, who is Jewish, huddled behind team leaders and refused to approach the microphone because of the Arab guerrilla terrorism in the Olympic Village. He was later guarded by American military policemen before he flew home to the United States, days early.

Asked about the killing and kidnappings, he said: "I have no comment. It is a very tragic thing."

Spitz, who finally had seemed to break down his reserve and relax following his 100-meter freestyle victory Sunday night for his sixth gold medal, once more was cautious and short with his word. [He won a seventh gold medal as a member of the 400-meter medley relay champions.]

He reiterated that he plans to retire from competitive swimming.

"I feel I would like to end my career at the Olympic Games," he said.

The 22-year-old dental student from Carmichael, Calif., admitted that his failure at Mexico City in the 1968 Olympic Games—when he failed to win a single individual gold medal despite brass promises—had weighed on his mind.

"It's been a lot of hard work since 1968 and a lot of worry about whether I would do the same thing as in Mexico," he explained.

In London, where he stayed overnight on his trip home, Spitz said he had been shocked by the Arab attack but had not himself felt threatened.

Interviewed on a television program, he said he had been fairly free to move around until noon, "when things got to be hectic over the demands of the people that were holding the hostages."

Asked whether it had been his decision to leave Munich, he replied: "I had planned other things. I was to depart about 11 hours later than I actually departed."

As mellow and traditional as the historic Kentucky taverns it's named after. As convivial as a get-together with old friends. Kentucky Tavern Bourbon. Taste a taste of the easy-going past.



Anice place to linger awhile

KENTUCKY TAVERN

Glennmore Distilleries Company, Louisville, Kentucky, 86 Proof.

Olympic Summaries

Qualifiers for Semifinals

HEAT ONE—1. Ladislav Soucek, Czechoslovakia, 4:04.77; 2. Rolf Peterson, Sweden, 4:04.78; 3. Dean Olden, Canada, 4:07.52.

HEAT TWO—1. Jean-Pierre Bury, Belgium, 3:58.28; 2. Geza Csapo, Hungary, 3:58.29; 3. Erika Nemcsok, Poland, 4:01.20.

HEAT THREE—1. Alexander Shashurin, Russia, 4:02.59; 2. Joachim Materna, East Germany, 4:02.58; 3. Gregorz Stedziwinski, Poland, 4:03.40.

WOMEN'S KAYAK PAIRS
HEAT ONE—1. Hungary, 3:41.50; 2. Austria, 3:42.34; 3. Bulgaria, 3:44.88.

HEAT TWO—1. East Germany, 3:45.08; 2. Poland, 3:45.13; 3. Italy, 3:50.06.

HEAT THREE—1. Soviet Union, 3:45.18; 2. Romania, 3:45.32; 3. West Germany, 3:45.75.

WOMEN'S CANADIAN PAIRS
HEAT ONE—1. Soviet Union, 4:07.73; 2. West Germany, 4:08.33; 3. Canada, 4:12.33.

HEAT TWO—1. Romania, 4:08.21; 2. East Germany, 4:12.96; 3. Bulgaria, 4:14.47.

WOMEN'S KAYAK SINGLES
HEAT ONE—1. Yulia Ryaboshchikova, Russia, 3:59.57; 2. Ingrida Svendsen, Sweden, 3:59.63; 3. Maria Nienforde, Romania, 4:02.27.

HEAT TWO—1. Mieke Jaaples, Netherlands, 3:52.58; 2. Anna Pfeiffer, Hungary, 3:53.51; 3. Elena Popuhova, West Germany, 3:54.54.

WOMEN'S KAYAK FOURS
HEAT ONE—1. Romania, 3:18.15; 2. West Germany, 3:18.35; 3. Sweden, 3:19.59.

HEAT TWO—1. Soviet Union, 3:18.35; 2. East Germany, 3:18.35; 3. Yugoslavia, 3:22.58.

HEAT THREE—1. Norway, 3:15.12; 2. Poland, 3:14.89; 3. Finland, 3:14.93.

Qualifiers for Final

HEAT ONE—1. Tamas Wichmann, Hungary, 4:20.01; 2. Boris Lubenov, Bulgaria, 4:22.03; 3. Jerzy Opala, Poland, 4:32.38.

HEAT TWO—1. David Lave, W. Germany, 4:31.78; 2. Vassili Yurechenko, Russia, 4:32.34; 3. Dirk Weise, East Germany, 4:41.04.

WOMEN'S KAYAK PAIRS
HEAT ONE—1. Russia, 3:00.31; 2. E. Czechoslovakia, 3:00.31; 3. Hungary, 3:01.87.

HEAT TWO—1. Romania, 3:00.32; 2. West Germany, 3:00.32; 3. Netherlands, 3:03.52.

Medal Standings

After 124 Events

Gold Silver Bronze

Soviet Union 26 21 10 57

United States 25 22 21 71

East Germany 16 14 18 48

Japan 12 6 28 46

West Germany 8 6 23 37

Australia 5 6 2 13

Italy 5 3 6 14

Poland 4 3 8 15

Sweden 4 2 3 9

Bulgaria 3 7 1 11

Britain 3 3 4 10

Hungary 2 7 11 20

Czechoslovakia 2 3 2 7

France 1 1 5 7

Korea 1 1 1 3

New Zealand 1 1 0 2

Finland 1 0 2 3

Netherlands 1 0 2 3

North Korea 1 0 2 3

Denmark 1 0 0 1

Uganda 1 0 0 1

Canada 0 2 4 6

Switzerland 0 2 0 2

Monaco 0 1 0 1

Romania 0 1 3 4

Austria 0 1 2 3

South Korea 0 1 0 1

Lebanon 0 1 0 1

Turkey 0 1 0 1

Colombia 0 1 0 1

Argentina 0 1 0 1

Belgium 0 1 0 1

Brazil 0 1 0 1

Yamalo 0 0 1 1

Cuba 0 0 1 1

Singapore 0 0 2 2

(Non-qualifiers in all events go into Wednesday's repechage.)

FENCING

MEN'S INDIVIDUAL EPEE

SEMIFINAL

Piste One—1. Gyorgy Kulcsar, Hungary, 5-3; 2. Jozsef Zoltan, Sweden, 5-3; Jacques Brodin, France.

Piste Two—1. Anton Fongrat, Romania, 4-2; 2. La Desperiere, France; 3. Dr. Csa Fenyvesi, Hungary, 3-1.

SOCCER

Semifinals

Group One—East Germany, 7, Mexico, 4; Group Two—Poland, 2, Russia, 1; Denmark, 3, Morocco, 1.

Poland Upsets Russia in Soccer

MUNICH, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—

Canadian Pros Russia, 4-1, Hockey Series

By Gerald Ekenazzi

Sept. 5 (UPI)—The Russians dominated the opening period and continued to hold off the hosts until a little more than seven minutes went by in the second session. Then the Canadians capitalized on a break. Wayne Coleman, one of the new players in a major line-up shakeup, crashed into a Russian so hard that the Russian lost his stick. Brad Park got off a shot while the Russians were a stick short, and Phil Esposito banged home the rebound.

Strangely, the Soviet style began to disintegrate. The visitors are known as a team that plays the game, whether ahead or behind. But those drop passes that had inspired them found their mark began to be picked up by Canadian skaters. The long passes that needed Soviet sticks while the skaters didn't even break stride were suddenly just a shade too long, or a few inches too short.

The session ended with the Canadians leading by 4-0 as they outlasted the Russians by 16-5 in the 20 minutes.

After 70 seconds of the final period, Mike Dean Cournoyer did what coach Harry Sinden had demanded—he shot the puck. It went in after he made a big move down the right side and the Canadians led by 4-0. Alexander Yakushev soon cut the score to 2-1, but the Russians failed to impress. And rather than let down, the Canadians stormed back with two goals in 12 seconds. First, Phil Esposito put in a short-handed shot that brought 10 teammates off the bench and onto the ice. Then his brother, Frank, rapped home a short Stan Mikita pass for a 4-1 lead.

Team Officers Express

MOSCOW, Sept. 5 (UPI)—Referee favoring the Canadians and the eight-hour time difference from Moscow helped the Soviet team in their second meeting, the Tass news agency said today.

Little Vladislav Tretiak's best attempt, in which he scored the Soviet's first goal, was a 100-meter dash, though, has been a machine that



SAFE BY A BUBBLE—Little Leaguer Joe Rixie of Indiana blows bubble gum after stealing home on Puerto Rican catcher Antonio Lopez during the series.

Ajax Plays Independiente Tonight in World Club Match

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Sept. 5 (UPI)—Independiente plays Ajax of Amsterdam tomorrow in Buenos Aires for the so-called Intercontinental Championship. It has also been called the world club championship, though in fact it is, quite simply, a two-legged encounter between the winners of the European Cup and the winners of the South American Libertadores Cup, which was brought into being precisely for this purpose. Last season was the first time since 1960 the series was played; Ajax withdrew on allegedly medical grounds, in fact because they were afraid of their players being mistreated as so many European teams had been in the past.

In a sense, a very real sense, Argentine football will be on trial tomorrow. Any sort of repetition of the dreadful violence associated with these matches in the past must seriously jeopardize not only the competition, but the chances of Argentina putting on the World Cup, as they are due to, in 1978.

Awaits Sentence

Though Pastoriza, the midfield star, a frequent goal scorer and a splendid header of the ball, should be able to play—he awaits sentence for being expelled from Brazil's Independence Cup, and won't in any case leave for Moscow till October—Semewicz, a star defender, won't. He has been suspended after his part in that notorious Rio match against Yugoslavia, for third place, for three months. Dominid, another Argentinean defender, gets four, which indicates that the Argentinean football authorities are beginning to take matters seriously. It is a little late in the day, and I still fear for the long, slim, remarkable legs of Johan Cruyff, Ajax's center-forward. He won't be consoled to know that when Sao Paulo was beaten in Buenos Aires in a South American Cup semifinal a few months ago, Favoni, Independent's Uruguayan midfielder, almost left-back, kicked an opponent forward so badly that he needed several stitches.

Fel'd May Play

The story that Fel'd may, after all, play in the 1974 World Cup, which would be his fifth, has substance. I understand that he himself, though he refuses to play non-World Cup matches for

Orioles Tied For 1st After Yankee Split

By Murray Chass

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5 (UPI)—Andy Etchebarren and Paul Blair, two of the weak-hitting Orioles that manager Earl Weaver has been moaning about, suddenly discovered their grooves last night and sent the New York Yankees back to their clubhouse with a 4-3 defeat to moan on their own.

Etchebarren, a .189 hitter, socked a three-run homer in the seventh inning of the first game of the double-header and Blair, batting 219, drove in a run in the eighth with a double on which he was aided by Roy White, the Yankee left-fielder.

The Yankees won the second game, 5-2, behind the hitting of Bobby Murcer and remained half a game out of first place, which is now shared by the Orioles and Detroit.

The Yankees are in fourth, one percentage point behind Boston. Sparky Lyle, who lost the opener, relieved Bob Garber in the ninth inning of the second contest and picked up a club record 30th save.

In other games as reported by the wire services:

Tigers 2, Indians 1
Willie Horton's two-run triple in the sixth inning snapped a scoreless pitching duel between Detroit's Woodie Fryman and Cleveland's Gaylon Perry as the Tigers nipped the visiting Indians, 2-1.

Detroit had managed just two singles off Perry until Tony Taylor opened the sixth with a double. After Perry retired Jim Northrup and Bill Freehan, he walked Norm Cash intentionally and then Horton lashed his triple off the top of the fence in right.

A's 10, Angels 5
Vada Pinson tripled and scored on Ken Hubbs' sixth-inning slide, hitting California and Nolan Ryan to a 2-1 victory and a split of the double-header with Oakland. Gene Tenace hit a run-scoring single and a two-run homer as the A's scored eight runs in the first two innings en route to a 10-5 victory in the opener played at home behind Blue Moon Odom.

Red Sox 2, Brewers 0
Milwaukee won the second game of a doubleheader with Boston, 6-3, after losing the opener, 2-0.

Royals 4, Rangers 3
John Mayberry got three hits and drove in the first two Kansas City runs while Lou Piniella drove in two more with a fifth-inning single tonight as the

visiting Royals downed Texas, 4-3.

Twins 2, White Sox 1
Minnesota swept a double-header from slumping Chicago, winning the second game, 4-0, behind Ray Corbin's five-hit pitching.

Padres 1, Giants 0
Derrel Thomas led off the fifth inning with his fifth home run of the season and Mike Corbins and Gary Ross combined to pitch a five-hitter as San Diego scored a 1-0 home victory over San Francisco.

Dodgers 6, Reds 5
In the National League, Cincinnati slugged 12 hits and took advantage of seven Los Angeles errors to score an 8-4 victory.

**21-1 Choice Wins
Richest Horse Race**
RUDOSO DOWNS, N. M., Sept. 5 (AP)—Possumjet, a chestnut sully owned by Jack Sydnor of Blanchard, Okla., took a lead midway through the stretch and held on to win by a nose today in the All-American Quarter-Horse Futurity, the world's richest horse race.

Possumjet, at 21-1 odds the daughter of the great Jet Deck out of Susie Possom, won the richest purse in horse-racing history, the \$37,000 winner's share of a \$1-million purse. Her share for the quarter-mile was 20.04 seconds.

Miss Oo Wee, who had the fastest qualifying time, was second with Larry Orna aboard.

NFL Vikings Defeat Oilers In Exhibition

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Sept. 5 (AP)—The Minnesota Vikings overcame Dan Pastornik's first-half touchdown passes with four Fred Cox field goals and then finished off the Houston Oilers, 28-14, when quarterback Fran Tarkenton came off the bench in the fourth period of the National Football League preseason game last night.

Tarkenton drove the Vikings 23 yards for a touchdown—a 38-yard pass to Bill Brown.

Monday's Line Scores

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St. John.....	000 000 000-0 4 2
St. Mary.....	000 0

Observer

All-American History

WASHINGTON. — A Nixonian history of America: America was discovered in 1492 by a hard-working ethnic named Columbus, following in the wonderful American tradition of that magnificent Scandinavian Lief Erikson.

Neither of them, as Abraham Lincoln later commented on his way to prayer, could have done the job, however, without the inspiration of that great citizen — Poland, Pulaski, who never allowed the word "abortion" to be spoken at his dinner table. As soon as the discovery had been given saturation media exposure, the Americans began moving out of Europe to escape the horrors of religious persecution, which was the Communism of that period.



Baker

Polis soon showed that there would have to be a revolution to preserve what was right about America. For years, Americans had been working hard to buy themselves a small home and send their children to a decent school, while some people far away in London were spending the American taxpayers' money on idle loafing around Pall Mall and four-day weekends at Chequers.

Americans were sick and tired of supporting these spongers, who laughed when George Washington told them there was nothing undignified in taking honest but menial jobs.

In the resulting revolution everyone commented favorably upon the Americans' strict adherence to the rules of fair play. America had given the world a beautiful example of how to conduct a revolution without making a nuisance of yourself, as some small countries do today.

The Founding Fathers, thanks to the help of millions of Americans of Irish and Greek ancestry, then established the United States of America and created the federal system of government which is based upon a delicate balance of power among the President, the Department of Defense and the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

In the peaceful years that followed, the Democratic party governed so well that the Republi-

can party saw no reason to come into existence. By today's standards these magnificent old Democrats—Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson—would be called Republicans; for in those days the Democratic party had not yet been seized by dangerous radicals feared by every honest, hard-working American in the land.

Those early Democrats believed in keeping America Number One. That was why America invented the steamboat, baseball, cornpone, the Victrola, Peruna and the coonskin cap, among other great contributions to American life.

Eventually, however, there was grave trouble. No longer could the Republican party refuse to heed the nation's call. Fierce debate was brewing in the land. Out of the prairie country, out of the log-cabin past came a gaunt, plain-spoken lawyer, a man they called Abe.

In speech after speech, Abraham Lincoln attacked the Democratic party's failure to take a firm stand on the most pressing moral issue of the day. The misrepresentation and distortion of Lincoln's statements committed by a biased press gave the impression that Lincoln was opposing the South on the slavery question. Repeatedly, Lincoln tried to tell America that this was not so, what really alarmed him was the Democratic party's softness on Arabs.

It was useless, of course. The Southern states, misled by the media conspiracy, came to regard Lincoln as an enemy. This tragic misunderstanding set off the War Between the States, thus distracting American military power for four long years from the growing Arab menace.

In the meantime, of course, America was going from strength to strength. The tax haven was invented, and the hamburger, and Southern California, and the 20-second TV campaign spot commercial.

America soon became the great friend and champion of freedom everywhere in the world. This made Americans proud and happy. Today they have no problems worth speaking of, except for the presence of a few congenital malcontents of the sort who can never see the doughnut for staring at the hole.

The present leader, President Nixon, has many good friends who are Catholic.

The bus conductor, instead of collecting fares, carries a ticket machine that issues poems especially composed for the occasion.

Mobile Entertainment
On the Fun Art Bus

By John Walker

LONDON (Herald).—The figure is recognizably American, clad in a quantity of clashing colored checks and with a voice as flamboyant.

"You don't know who I am. Allow me to tell you. My name is Otto Premier-Check. You are going to absolutely hate the show you are about to see."

"You want to know why? Because the company is bad. They're really very terrible. You may wonder why do I put on a bad show?"

"The answer is: I'm American. In America, what's bad is good because it makes money. Or, to put it another way, what's good is bad because it makes money. Let me tell you a little secret: rubbish makes money! What you are about to watch is rubbish. Awful!"

So opened a show that delighted many Londoners this summer, providing a slightly surreal experience since it took place on what, at first glance, looked like a normal red London double-decker bus and, instead, turned out to be a fun palace on wheels.

The show, needless to say, was good. For thinly disguised as Otto Premier-Check was Ed Berman, born in Maine 31 years ago, who runs Britain's most vital community arts group, Inter-Action.

A Challenge

The Fun Art Bus is his latest brain-child. "Its purpose," he says, "is to challenge artists to relate their work to people in everyday circumstances and to bring a sense of fun to the streets."

Appearances are deceptive. The Fun Art Bus may resemble a normal London double-decker, but it contains \$8,000 of electronic equipment, ranging from an electric piano on the hood—played by the driver—to a complex sound system that provides music and commentary for the passengers.

Downstairs, there is a small cinema as well as the artists' dressing rooms. They make their entrances to the tiny theater on the top deck of the bus through two trap doors.

Passengers ride free. The bus conductor, instead of collecting fares, carries a ticket machine that issues poems specially composed for the occasion by a number of writers, including the Liverpool poets Roger McGough and Brian Patten.

The bus's front windows have been decorated by the artist Feliks Topolski, and the back contains a work by leading British cartoonist Ralph Steadman. When the bus is stationary, people in the street can watch a mime show in one of the side windows.

During its appearances as part of the recent London festivals, the bus used regular stops, to the amazement of some commuters. Says Mr. Berman: "I don't want people to come to see the bus specially."



Ron Morrison

"I'd rather they just found it as part of their everyday experience and either wandered with the bus or used it to get somewhere. A major element of environmental theater is that it happens by accident, as an integrated part of what people are normally doing."

Leading playwrights such as Tom Stoppard, Frank Marous and Henry Livings have written for the Fun Art Bus.

Mr. Berman expects that the bus will become a permanent feature of Europe's artistic scene. "We have been approached to hire out the bus and The Dog's Troupe (one of Inter-Action's street theater groups) in Europe for \$400 a day," he says. The bus's 60 circuits in London this summer have almost paid off Inter-Action's initial investment in equipping and converting it.

Says Mr. Berman: "Socially, the bus can cut across class, geographic and age barriers. Artistically, it makes an ideal mobile environmental arts center without being in any way elitist."

At the end of each journey, the company sings a farewell song to the passengers:

"We hate to see you go,

"We hope you will come back."

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